The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

The Court Room More Crowded Than Usual.

Opening of Mr. Evarts' Address.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1875.

The Brooklyn City Court room was more densely packed than usual this morning, and the number of ladies in attendance was large. Mr. Beecher and his wife were early in their seats, while the plaintiff came in a few moments before the opening of the Court. Judge Neilson instructed the audience to keep perfectly quiet, in order that not only they should hear the counsel, but that the jury also should hear him.

Mr. Evarts then rose and began his address. He said that whatever difficulties the trial might present, the solicitude of an advocate knew no end. There was everything in this cause that should make every one think what he would desire and what he wishes himself—one would wish some of those fabulous powers, one would wish for one hundred eyes to pry into every fold and crevice of this testimony and draw forth every fact. One would wish for one hundred hands to hold up the whole mass of it, and then that he might divide it so that at some finger's end there might be each passage which would throw light upon it. One would wish that he had that power of reason that could grasp the mass of evidence and separate and purge it of all dross and lose not one penny weight of all gold of truth in it; then he would wish for that greatest power, eloquence, that would leap from mouth to ear. It has been true in this case from the time when the scandal burst, so far as individual facts were concerned, the defendant and the lady had not received that charity which the Scriptures taught. Europe had been trying America, and New York had been trying Brooklyn, Presbyterians had been trying Congregationalists, and the latter had been trying the Plymouth church. When they came to consider the defendant, at once there was an expression of public opinion as to what was right to be done. By such means the result would be that unless he could prove himself as clear as in the day of judgment, he would not be absolved of his guilt; would remain always the same.

Take the points, said Mr. Evarts, where the scandal, as a matter of inspection and wise deliberation, comes in, his client, Beecher, was submitted to judgments that had nothing to do with the case. Idle prodigates of New York believe the scandal, and do not see why that clergman should err with a wicked woman. The wicked Classes said that they had known it always, and were glad to see that their opinions were being accepted by the more serious classes. Many looked on Beecher's robust frame and concluded that his physical strength had overcome his sense of duty and of religion. All over the country there was a certain responsibility thrown over the case and over Beecher.

The counsel then referred to the letter which appeared in a Western paper in relation to this case, and which held that a man who had done so much good for religion and had such a drain on his moral system that he was entitled to indulge to a little extent any of his desires. Mr. Evarts said that this was

A Weak Argument.

How many men would have been shocked when Tilton and Moulton called them adulterers? But Beecher continued his Master's work. Others said what a shocking thing it was that Mrs. Beecher should attend this scandal trial, when she would hear much reviling of one she loved and a group of Pharisees undertook to sever the marriage relation as well as the Apostolic vow.

The counsel believed that when this great preacher came to give his testimony in the last day, and render his talent up, they would not be found wanting, nor was there even six months of the Beecher trial lost to him.

The First Important Promulgation

in this case grew out of the Woodhull threat and the Woodhull publication. The next promulgation that gave rise to a popular acceptability of its source was the publication of the Bacon letter by Tilton himself.

Mr. Evarts then referred to the appointment of the Church committee, and said those who knew of the charges were examined, the evidence weighed, and the results made known. Mrs. Tilton accommodated herself to the position she held as a wife and mother as against her church and pastor, and gave an account, exonerating Beecher from having improper sexual relations with her, and clearing and vindicating her own honor. Beecher was examined and cross-examined.

The verdict of the six men, said the counsel, forming the committee was one that should have satisfied all honest and candid minds, at least we had come to a direct submission of the whole matter to public justice. The plaintiff takes his choice as to what Court he should come to, and the defendant has to submit to the course the case had taken. They had been before five months, when the weather was as cold as sight, which introduced Moulton's and Beecher's friendship, and now they had got into warm weather, like that of the 2d of June, on which

Mrs. Moulton Smothered Mr. Beecher's Grief

with an afghan. No offense, said the counsel, could better be charged against Beecher by Tilton than this, and he found a woman who was to be a scapegoat in this (Tilton's) own wife, a woman who he said was as pure as gold, and he (Tilton) swore that she was a pure woman, such as the Divine grace above could make. But he swore that he would strike Beecher to the heart and pursue him to his grave. We were now brought to consider the form and nature of the crime imputed. It was seduction, seduction of a married woman during a period when she bore children to her husband. Was there any worse crime than that? Was there a crime that was visited with worse judgment from all kinds of men than this?

The counsel knew of no human heart all the plaintiff's testimony on the stand that

The Devil of Lies

had played with (Tilton) the same trick that he played all his devotees. The intellectual traits that had framed this charge were to be despised. The whole deception was a rent asunder by a woman who was lovely, who was the leader of free doctrines. The jury began to see that when a man began with self-worship what he came to. He comes to the necessity that he cannot overturn the laws of responsibility, and he there illustrates that short and pithy characterization of the phrase, "The fool saith in his heart there is no God."

A recess was here taken. After the recess Mr. Evarts resumed his argument.

The plaintiff said that his lady never did anything which she believed to be wrong, that she was

Always Pure Minded,

that she had no carnal inclination to her dreams, and that she never discovered she had violated her unconscious virtue until she had read a novel in which there was no adultery, but the entanglement of a woman's affection for a priest which interfered with her whole devotion to her husband. Mr. Beecher, according to the prosecution, said that he sinned not through lust, but through love—cultivating, purifying, unselfish love. If he had any adulterous intercourse with Mrs. Tilton it was merely circumstantial, strengthening his mind for the conversion of sinners and lifting him nearer to God.

Mr. Evarts asked the jury to look at the folly of this attempt to make the charge seem creditable by making adultery seem immaculate. Adultery was a thing which touched the institution of marriage, and children's children's children were interested that the proof in regard to it should be plain and convincing. It was

Divine Law

that when the fathers had eaten sour grapes the children's teeth should be set on edge. Now, what sort of adultery was this which took place between the purest and best, who remained pure and good after it had taken place? Who could prevent this sort of miraculous adultery from getting into families, and who could ward off the charge of its commission?

A "Punch" Story.

In regard to this sort of miracle, he was reminded of a cartoon published in Punch, representing a Sunday school boy and his teacher. The boy did not know what a miracle was, and the master asked him what he would say if he saw the sun shining in the night. The boy replied that he should say that it was the moon. "But," said the master, "if a man should tell you it was the sun?" "Please, sir, I should say he lied." [Laughter.] "But if I should tell you it was the sun. I, who never lie?" Please, sir, I should think you were drunk." [Laughter.] So in this case, the jury were asked to believe that the chaste moon, shining in the pure heaven of the religious world, was a blazing sun of adultery. They would at once declare that it was the moon, but here Theodore Tilton came along, and said "I, Sir Marmaduke, declare it is the sun of adultery." What could the jury say to him? He believed they would say he lied. [Laughter.] But

Frank Moulton Came Next,

who never told a lie, and said: "On the floor of Sir Philip Sidney, I declare it is the sun of adultery." What could the jury say of him but that he was drunk? [Laughter.] *Punch's* catechism ended here, but there was a third witness in this case, Mrs. Moulton, the wife of Sir Philip Sidney, the early friend of her pastor and of Mrs. Tilton. She, too, declared that this was a blazing sun of adultery. In this case, with all the politeness which the boy could command, he thought he would be obliged to say: "Madame, you must have been sunstruck and don't know the sun from the moon." [Laughter.]

The counsel then turned to

The Requirements of the Law

to meet such a case as this. The English law, that confessions alone were not sufficient for the destruction of the marriage relation, but only proof of the fact, proof of actual bodily contact was required, proof of conduct, a disposition to adulterous purposes, entanglement of the affections by adulterous purposes, and of the opportunity of companionship and personal contact with security were absolute methods of proving the body of the crime. It was a mistake to say that proof of the body of the crime was not required. These were required by our law, and it was necessary on these facts thus proved, accompanying the confessions of the parties, that an adequate ground for a verdict be found. There was not much ground, said the counsel, for a suit of divorce in this case.

A verdict, said the counsel, of six cents would be as disastrous to Mr. Beecher in this case as a verdict of $100,000, and their verdict could not be a divided one, but must either be for the plaintiff or defendant.

Tilton's Witnesses.

The plaintiff, said the counsel, had not failed to present proofs looking to conviction from any delicacy. He did not hesitate to bring Joseph Richards here under a charge of the Court. He did not hesitate to bring a pauper woman from the wards of a hospital to repeat her lies before them. When she swore here that on one occasion she told Mr. Beecher ask Mrs. Tilton how she felt, and she replied: "Father, dear, I feel so-so," the counsel did not know but that "so-so" was a very indifferent expression of how she felt.

Another witness was also brought here, who swore to seeing Beecher on the door steps of Mrs. Tilton's house at eight in the morning, waiting for some person to open the door, and there was no evidence that Mrs. Tilton was in the house or what Mr. Beecher went for. When Richards comes on the stand he apologizes to the Court and jury, said counsel, for what he had to say, and wanted to relate something else than that he was asked for, in order to show the impression that an occurrence to save it his sister's made on him. All that he saw happen on that occasion when he went there was that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were conversing, and when he came into the room they withdrew away from one another.

The Court here adjourned.

THE CROPS.

Reports on the Condition of Cotton, Corn, etc., in the Southern States.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—The Memphis cotton crop report for May is just completed, and gives the following aggregate: Four hundred and sixty-six responses from West Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Alabama and Arkansas North of Arkansas river:

First—All answer that the cotton planting is completed, save replanting.

Second—Average—There has been 2¾ per cent less than the average planted in cotton last year.

Third—Stands—ninety-five report good. Stands of cotton planting seventy-one—reporting including 11 per cent. of an average, two-fifths of which will be replanted.

Fourth—The weather—the weather thus far has been more favorable, in that there has been less rain; in that it has been too cold. The average is much more favorable than last year.

Fifth—Labor—Ninety-six report very material improvement in the morale of labor; thirty-one report moderate improvement; thirty-six no change, and five report not so good.

Sixth—Cotton Stands—One hundred and fifteen answer that cotton stands obtained earlier this year than last; ten reported about the same time; sixty-one reported later; averaging six days earlier.

Seventh—Work Stock—Twenty-two reported work stock in better condition than the past two seasons; fifty-two the same condition; ninety-two reported not so good. The general tone of our correspondents indicates fully ten per cent. worse condition.

Eighth—Condition of Cotton Crops—Forty-five report in a very good condition; seventy-nine in an average condition; twenty-two reported not in so good a condition as in 1874; sixty-nine reported the plant suffering seriously from cold weather.

Ninth — Commercial Fertilizers — The uniform answer is none are used.

Tenth—Corn Crop—One hundred and twenty-two reported corn planting completed; forty-four not completed, increase of acreage twelve per cent.; ninety-eight reported the crops in a superior condition; fifty-two average, and sixteen bad condition.

Eleventh—Small Grains—Eighty-three reported the condition of the growing small grains in superior condition; fifty-nine good and eight moderate, with but one reporting a bad condition. Fifteen in bottom lands reported none sown.

SPORTING NEWS.

Pimlico Races.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—First race, sweepstakes, three year olds, 1 mile; eleven started; won by Boy, Final Springlet second, Vagabond third. Time 1:48.

Second race, Baltimore cup, all ages, 2½ miles; five started. The race was won by Preakness by twelve lengths, Fadladeen second, Botany Bay third; time 4:39½.

Third race, free handicap stakes, all ages, 1½ miles; six started; won by Stockwood, Scratch second, Stanford third; time 2:43½.

Fourth race, mile heats, all ages; first heat—eight started; won by Audubon, Dublin second, Brookland third, Burgoo fourth; time 1:47. Second heat—Dublin first, Audubon second, all the others distanced; time 1:46¾. Third heat and race—won by Audubon by four lengths; time 1:49½.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Fire in Tilton—Loss $70,000—Twenty Families Rendered Homeless.

TILTON, N. H., May 27—11 P. M.—A terrible fire is raging here. The building occupied by D. W. Davis, Miss N. S. Mason and E. Adams, took fire about half-past one o'clock. The flames communicated to adjoining buildings. They were totally destroyed. Hill's block, Mrs. Curry's house and the Granite Mills are in danger. The hotel is partially destroyed. The flames extended across the river to houses in Northfield. Assistance has come from Franklin and two engines are expected from Lake village. The loss is estimated now at $50,000. The fire is not under control.

Later—The flames were subdued. The loss is $70,000; insurance $50,000. Twenty families are homeless.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The Seventeenth General Assembly—Dr. W. W. Barr, of Philadelphia, Elected Moderator—Dr. W. J. Reid, of Pittsburgh, Stated Clerk—Fraternal Salutations.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette:

WOOSTER, O., May 26, 1875.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America convened at the above time and place in the First church. The retiring Moderator, Dr. John G. Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pa., preached the opening sermon, taking as his text the last clause of the seventh verse of the 87th Psalm. The sermon was listened to with evident interest by the large assembly, and was pronounced to be one of the Doctor's ablest efforts. After the sermon, the retiring Moderator declared the Assembly duly constituted, and proceeded to offer up the concluding prayer. All the presbyteries in the denomination were represented but one. After roll call the Assembly proceeded to the election of a Moderator.

The Rev. W. W. Barr, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected on the second ballot. The Moderator elect then ascended the pulpit and proceeded to make an appropriate and effective address. He thanked them for their kindness, and hoped that he would receive strength from above to perform the solemn duties devolving upon him. He craved their sympathies and forbearance. He loved the church of his choice, and although not the largest, it occupied an important position in the country. He hoped that the results of this meeting would rejoice the hearts of the entire church, both at home and in foreign lands.

On motion, Rev. D. McAllister, delegate from the Reformed Presbyterian church, (O. S.), came forward and conveyed the cordial salutations of his denomination to the Assembly. He referred in feeling words to their common history. They had battled for the truth side by side in the past, they had the same standard, and the same conflicts were yet before them, and he rejoiced that as they were one on the great questions of slavery and loyalty when the nation's life was imperilled, they were one in the present glorious movements against infidelity, and one in the grand aim to acknowledge Almighty God as the ruler of the nations.

The Moderator responded briefly, thanking him for the kind words spoken, referring to the delegate personally as one whom his church delighted to honor for his noble efforts in behalf of acknowledging God in the fundamental law of the land. Between them there was no variance, and he expressed the hope that ere long they might come closer together; that they might stand as one in the coming conflict. He prayed the blessing of the King and Head of the church to rest abundantly on him and the beloved Synod to which he belonged.

The Assembly then proceeded to the election of a stated Clerk, to serve for four years. The Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected.

On motion Assembly adjourned to meet next morning at 9 o'clock.

SECOND EDITION

Terrible Holocaust!

Fire in a Massachusetts Church.

Fearful Panic Among the Congregation.

Men, Women and Children Trampled Under Foot.

Sixty-six Persons Burned to Death.

A Large Number Fatally Injured.

A List of the Unfortunate Victims.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 27.—One of the most terrible disasters in the history of Massachusetts occurred to-night, in the burning of the French Catholic church at South Holyoke, during the evening service, involving the death of sixty-six men, women and children. The exercises had nearly closed, and a vesper service was being sung, when the draperies on the altar caught fire from a candle, and the wall being low and the flames streaming up, the building was set on fire. The audience numbered about seven hundred. The people in the body of the church escaped, but on the stairway leading from the gallery human beings were packed in a dense mass, struggling to reach the floor. As the flames rushed toward them, many leaped to the floor beneath, and were trampled to death. The gallery skirted both sides of the building, with only one entrance from the front. The scene was fearful while it lasted, for the whole was over in twenty minutes. Besides sixty-six dead, there are enough fatally wounded to carry the total loss of life up to seventy-five.

The Victims.

The recognized dead up to this hour are as follows: Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Victor Norin, Mrs. Calixte Larivie, Mrs. Lavina, Mr. Desperdin's wife and four children, Isaac Martin, Fabien Moreau, Miss Ada Lafrance, Justin Brisson, Alphonsine Morin, Mary Dancette, Etta Meneuer, the daughters of Augustus Coache and Alzene Naoton.

Badly burned—Mrs. Theopile Blanchard, Mrs. Burdeaux, Mrs. Dupont, Hermine Laporte, Henrietta Timineur, and Calixte Dufresene.

Slightly burned—Louise Puquette and Louise Tavriere.

Wounded—Rosalie Davian and Pascal Paquette's family.

There is one dead and two dying in the family of Francis Derey. There are four slightly burned and one missing. The priest's house, which joins the church in the rear, was also burned. The bodies were taken to Peter Movatt's Main street store and the Park street school house for temporary deposit. An inquest will be held to-morrow. The exercises had nearly closed when the flame from the candle caught the drapery around the statue of the Virgin Mary, streamed up and caught the building. Immediately a panic ensued, and people rushed to the doors. There is but one entrance to the gallery, and that from the front. On the stairway leading from the gallery the people were packed into a solid mass, struggling to clear themselves as the flames rushed in that direction, and that soon became blocked, rendering exit impossible. Many jumped over the sides of the galleries on the crowd beneath and were trampled on and killed. The priest's residence joins the church on the rear, and many escaped through an entrance leading to the house back of the altar. The priest's exertions to keep order were fruitless. The

Screams of the Living and Moans of the Dying

made a deafening tumult above the orders of the pastor, who worked most heroically, and was personally instrumental in saving many lives. One family of five were in the church and all killed. Many were pulled out by the arms and feet so badly burned that they lived but a few hours, the flesh peeling off on being touched. Some were taken out with scarcely any flesh remaining on their bones.

The Sisters of Mercy from the convent were soon on hand, caring for the wounded and holding services over the dying. Father Dufresne also held services. His mother was among those terribly burned. Father Dufresne lost almost everything in his residence, so rapidly was the building consumed. The large wooden tenement block of Joseph Prew, near the burned church was thrown open for the reception of the dead and wounded, and several deaths occurred in the building during the night. Several were also taken to the New York Mills boarding house, and physicians gave the wounded the best of medical care. Those who were too badly burned to recover were given large doses of morphine and passed away without a struggle. While the exercises were being held over the dying the most intense quiet prevailed, and the rough laborers knelt upon the floor with uncovered heads, but about the morgue and in the streets the wailing of the multitudes was painful to hear

Among the Dying.

Among the persons in a dying condition are Mary Lachance; Mrs. Bridge, the mother of seven children, one of whom is missing and probably among the dead; Bazanth Bourge, John Hibbert, Andre Lapointe; Lacata Elidor; Charles Comme, burned badly, but will recover, as will probably the brother of Father Dufresne, and it is estimated that twenty or thirty were taken to other houses, some of whom must die.

Seriously Burned.

Later—The following were also seriously burned: Mary Gading, Mary and Lucy Hicks, Louisa Brown, a young chapel girl; Victoria Brison, Louisa Torrier, Lizzie Mercies and Lena Blair. A large majority of these must die. One girl was terribly burned, and was moved to the house of Providence. One girl escaped from the gallery by jumping on the back of a man, who carried her out, while her sister, who was with her, was burned. Several members of one of the hose companies were playing ball near the church when the fire broke out, and the Relief steamer was out for practice, so that the fire department was promptly on the spot.

The Scenes at the Doors

are described as terrible. They were blocked with struggling people seeking exit. Outside people cleared the way several times, but as often it would become blocked up again. Windows were broken open and several escaped in that way. The last to get out of the church was said to be a man with his wife and little daughter. The father took up his daughter and rushed with her to a place of safety. Louis Langlors, of the Riverside mill, went in to render assistance, when a little girl came tumbling down before the door under the feet of the throng. Through burned his hands sadly in doing it, he was able to pull her out but little injured. A young woman beat out one of the window frames and jumped to the ground safely. An old woman of sixty went to the same opening, and hesitating to jump, she was pulled inside by the hair by a brutal fellow. He jumped clear and she fell, and was seriously injured. Of a family of five, four got out alive, one little girl of twelve years being burned. She was tearfully sought by her little brother, and at last discovered dead. John Lynch, a mason, finding the people pressed in at the bottom of the church door, saving a dozen lives.

Ex-Constable Casey describes the scene as he saw it with a glass from the top of the Hutchings House block. The whole affair lasted but a few minutes. He could plainly see through the blazing rafters and frame the poor people running about. Large black spots could be seen in the flames, and half a minute later these spots went out in a brilliant light, which was succeeded by a dark flame.

Lewis Roberts, who, with his family of four children, were in the gallery, saved his three daughters by forcing them out of the door, but his boy, a bright lad of eleven, perished in the flames. Many people were badly injured by jumping from the gallery windows. Annie Hibbert and a child six years of age escaped from the building after their clothing had become ignited, and many persons had their limbs broken in attempting to escape.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., May 28, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States, stationary and falling barometer, higher temperature, northwest to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather

The rivers will continue to fall slowly.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

The President will leave Washington for Long Branch with his family on Tuesday next.

—The Pacific Mail Steamship Directors have elected Sydney Dillon President and George S. Scott Vice President.

—Three car loads of passengers from Australia, brought to San Francisco by the last Pacific Mail steamer, arrived in Omaha on Thursday.

—The President has issued an order closing the various departments of the Government to-morrow, which will be observed as Decoration day.

—A bricklayer named Jno. Woolsifer, fell from the top of a building, sixty-four feet high, in Indianapolis, on Thursday. Both arms and one leg were broken.

—Mr. Jewett, receiver of the Erie road, gives notice to all officers, agents and employes to continue in the discharge of their respective duties as heretofore until otherwise ordered.

—Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Lexington, Ky. has sold two of his valuable short-horns to Mr. Fox, of England, the twenty-fourth Duke of Audrie and the twentieth Duchess of Audrie, at $30,000 for the two.

—Monsignor Roncetti, the Ablegate of the Pope, accompanied by his Secretary, Rev. Dr. Ubaldi, Count Marefoschi, of the Pope's Noble Guard, Rev. Dr. O'Connor, of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and ex-Collector Thos. Murphy, of New York, called upon the President on Thursday.

—The schooner Nina, bound from Michael's Bay to Goderich, Can., sprung a leak on Monday night and went down in the middle of Lake Huron. The crew took to a small boat and had a desperate struggle to reach land, owing to the great quantity of ice remaining in the lake. The Captain secured the compasses, which enabled them to keep in the proper course. They arrived at Goderich last Wednesday night, greatly exhausted, having been two days and two nights in the yawl boat, with only one loaf of bread to divide between them.

RELIGIOUS.

Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning, a committee of the last Assembly regarding the observance of the Centennial year read a report, which was adopted. An effort was made to get through a resolution to compromise with the Presbyterian Church South and effect a union, but it was ruled out of order.

International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations.

RICHMOND, Va., May 27.—The International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations was called to order by President Hardee. After prayer various committees were appointed, and Rev. Duncan Brisson, Aliphonine Morin, England, was unanimously elected honorary Vice President of the Convention, and ascended the platform amid loud applause. Robert Wedensall, one of the general agents of the Executive Committee, who has been working in the West, made an interesting and gratifying report of his work since last October. Rev. Frederick Von Schluerbach gave a sketch of the difficulties with which the work among the Germans was environed, and a history of his work among his people.

Mr. G. A. Hall, of Washington, gave an interesting account of a tour of Mr. Thomas Hicks Dyer, himself through the South. He vividly contrasted the cold reception such labors met with in that section five years ago and the warm greetings and cordial co-operation with which they met in their recent visit.

P. C. Morse, of New York, General Secretary of the Convention, submitted his annual report.

Meeting of Bishops of the M. E. Church.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church held a meeting here this morning to arrange the fall conferees for the United States. All were present but Bishop Peck, who is in California.

United Presbyterian General Assembly at Wooster, O.

WOOSTER, O., May 27.—The Assembly was opened with prayer by the Moderator, Dr. Barr. The usual committees were appointed. Mrs. Sarah Hanna, of Washington, Pa., memorialized the Assembly to organize a Woman's Missionary Board. Dr. Kerr reported action of the Convention for Presbyterian Confederation. There is a good prospect of a great International Presbyterian Church. There will be a Conference on the subject in London, July 21, 1875. Rev. Henry T. Sloan, delegate from the Associate Reform Church of the South, will be heard to-morrow morning. Several stirring addresses were made to a large and enthusiastic audience.

BOSTON.

The Drug Store Explosion—A List of the Casualties—Three Dead, Three Severely Injured, and Twenty-two Slightly Injured.

BOSTON, May 27.—A thorough search was made throughout the night in the ruins of the building on Washington street. No more bodies have been discovered. The following is a record of the casualties so far as can be learned up to noon to-day:

Dead—Mrs. Lizzie Crompton, James M. Frawley and Etta Baldwin, a child.

Severely injured—Maurice Ackerman, John Earley, and Mrs. Martha London.

Slightly injured—George A. Stetson, Mrs. Lizzie Hallet, John F. Mahoney, Geo. Lamb, Samuel Heywood, Mrs. W. Lamb, Coffin, Henry McIntyre, Thomas Conners, Fred. H. Lord, Thomas Carney, of Haverhill, P. J. Buckley, Mrs. Lillie E. Hersey, Adolf Upon the floor with uncovered heads, but about the morgue and in the streets the wailing of the multitudes was painful to hear

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are described as terrible. They were blocked with struggling people seeking exit. Outside people cleared the way several times, but as often it would become blocked up again. Windows were broken open and several escaped in that way. The last to get out of the church was said to be a man with his wife and little daughter. The father took up his daughter and rushed with her to a place of safety. Louis Langlors, of the Riverside mill, went in to render assistance, when a little girl came tumbling down before the door under the feet of the throng. Through burned his hands sadly in doing it, he was able to pull her out but little injured. A young woman beat out one of the window frames and jumped to the ground safely. An old woman of sixty went to the same opening, and hesitating to jump, she was pulled inside by the hair by a brutal fellow. He jumped clear and she fell, and was seriously injured. Of a family of five, four got out alive, one little girl of twelve years being burned. She was tearfully sought by her little brother, and at last discovered dead. John Lynch, a mason, finding the people pressed in at the bottom of the church door, saving a dozen lives.

Ex-Constable Casey describes the scene as he saw it with a glass from the top of the Hutchings House block. The whole affair lasted but a few minutes. He could plainly see through the blazing rafters and frame the poor people running about. Large black spots could be seen in the flames, and half a minute later these spots went out in a brilliant light, which was succeeded by a dark flame.

Lewis Roberts, who, with his family of four children, were in the gallery, saved his three daughters by forcing them out of the door, but his boy, a bright lad of eleven, perished in the flames. Many people were badly injured by jumping from the gallery windows. Annie Hibbert and a child six years of age escaped from the building after their clothing had become ignited, and many persons had their limbs broken in attempting to escape.

KANSAS CITY.

Heavy Rains—Great Destruction of Grasshoppers by the Flood.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 27.—Rain has poured down in torrents almost incessantly for the past twenty-four hours, and is still coming. Reports brought in by trains on the roads running into this city show that it has been general in every direction for over a hundred miles from this point. Considerable damage was done to fences, railroad embankments, and some to growing crops, the low lands being flooded and washed out in some instances, but the greatest injury has been done to grasshoppers. Untold millions of the insects have been destroyed by the flood. They were washed into gutters and sewers of this city, and the streams in this vicinity are filled with the dead. The Missouri river opposite the city has been black with them, and the engineer of the railroad bridge reports that there is hardly any estimation of the number that has floated past. The river has been visited by hundreds of people to witness the gratifying sight. There is no question but what the bulk of the insects in this city has been destroyed by the flood, and if it continues through to-night, as there is every prospect, there will be few left to trouble the farmers. In open fields the ground in places is thick with dead grasshoppers that have been killed by the beating rain. The feeling of dread is rapidly giving way to one of rejoicing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1875.

Council With the Indians.

Secretary Delano reached here this morning, and held a council with the Sioux Indians. Having stated the object in bringing them to Washington, Spotted Tail replied, but did not indicate what course the delegation would pursue.

The Proposed Ship Canal Across the Isthmus of Panama.

The surveying party sent out by the Government to locate the line of the proposed ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, having completed the work, have returned. The expedition was subjected to numerous hardships and dangers to health, but there was no loss of life among the officers or men. The early estimate of $56,000,000 for the completion of the work is not now regarded as sufficient. The Napipi Atrato route is the shortest, but requires five and a half miles tunnelling.

FRANCE.

Boyton's Swim Across the Channel.

BOULOGNE, May 27.—Paul Boyton entered the water here at 7:15 o'clock this afternoon, and immediately started for Cape Grisnez. An immense crowd of people witnessed his departure. He labors under the disadvantage of an adverse wind.

The Committee of Thirty.

PARIS, May 27.—The Committee of Thirty organized this afternoon by the election of M. de Lauergne as President, and M. M. Laboulaye and Leroyer as Vice Presidents. M. de Lauergne, in his opening address, which was received with cheers, called upon all good citizens to rally round the Republic.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Monsignor Roncetti, the Allegate of Pope, and party, will leave Washington for this city to-day.

····There was a slight fire yesterday afternoon at Evans & Co.'s tube works, at Soho. It was extinguished with a Babcock apparatus.

····It was the towboat "Gipsy," which was hitched to the "Fearless" yesterday morning, which pulled her out into the river away from the fire.

····The Allemania, Birmingham, Pennsylvania, Iron City, Ben Franklin and Allegheny Insurance Companies of this city and Allegheny lose $2,500 by the Osceola fire.

····Early yesterday morning the cellar under the residence of Stephen Jackson, on Superior street, Ninth ward, Allegheny, was entered and all the provisions in it stolen.

····On Wednesday afternoon Nick Kelsh, while working in a barge in the Allegheny river, nearly opposite the Allegheny water works, slipped while walking along the side of the barge and fell into it fracturing one of his legs.

····Mr. Frank Bymes and wife were driving along Lacock street, Allegheny, on Wednesday night, near Sandusky street, when the vehicle collided with an obstruction, and Mrs. Bymes was thrown out and severely injured.

····Mr. T. J. Titus, with his family, was on his way to Kansas, from Titusville, and had all his household goods and the deed of his farm in Kansas, destroyed on the Mollie Ebert, leaving him perfectly destitute. He is now stopping at the Farmer's Hotel, No. 25 Diamond, and deserves sympathy in the way of practical help.

····Two families named Heubert and Werner, respectfully, residing on Eighteenth street, South Side, have had a serious time for the last few days, at law. Cross suits have been instituted by the husbands against each other as well as by their wives, for assault and battery and disorderly conduct, and three of the defendants have already paid fines, with another to hear from.

····The Committee appointed by Allegheny Councils to make the necessary arrangements for Councils to attend the ceremonies on Decoration day, in a body, met last evening, and arranged that the members should meet at City Hall at eight o'clock to-morrow morning, and from there march up to the Soldiers Monument on Monument Hill, where the address will be delivered.

····The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river, at Freedom, on Wednesday, which was taken out and buried at the expense of the county. The man had on a dark woolen coat and pantaloons, gingham undershirt, canton-flannel drawers and heavy cowhide boots. In a pocket of the pantaloons was found a calf-skin pocketbook, containing a ten cent piece of scrip, a few coins and little trinkets.

····On Wednesday evening a man named John Cornelius, living on Penn avenue, got about getting a load of lumber. As he was driving along near Twenty-eigth street his horse became frightened and ran off, and Cornelius tried to jump out, but he slipped and was thrown on his head. He was carried into a house near by in an insensible condition, and was afterwards removed to his home at the corner of Walker and Robinson streets, Allegheny. He is in a critical condition.

····The people of Osceola, who were recently visited by a destructive fire, appeal, through Mayor McCartin, to the citizens of Pittsburgh for immediate relief. They say: "Contributions in money may be deposited at some bank in your city, subject to draft by our relief committee, L. G. Lingle, President, or sent to the Philipsburg Banking Company, at Philipsburg. Our people, deprived of everything they possessed, and destitute of all means of subsistence, appeal with hopeful hearts to the sympathies of their fellow citizens of other places, and ask of them food, clothing and money."

····The ninth annual report of the Homeopathic Hospital has been issued. The rate of mortality in the hospital was lower last year, than ever, being under four per cent. G. W. Eachus, the Treasurer, reports the total expenses for the year closed, at $7,500. The annual subscription amounts to $1,200, and the debts on the 1st of April were $2,300. Dr. McClelland reports that the daily average of patients maintained in the hospital was twenty-four, and the average time each patient remained was twenty-eight days. In the last year 308 patients were under treatment, three-fourths of which number were taken care of free of charge. Eight births and twelve deaths took place during the last year.

PERSONAL.

···Lieut. Governor Latta was at the Monongahela House yesterday.

···In the published report showing the standing of the cadets at West Point, we find Cadet Drawe, of Beaver, standing No. 34 in a class of 50. He belongs to the Second class at the Academy.

···Mr. Wm. Bonnell, of the great iron manufacturing firm of Brown, Bonnell & Co., died at Youngstown, Ohio, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Bonnell was about sixty-five years of age, was one of the leading manufacturers of the country, a Christian in every sense of the word, being a member and office-bearer in the Presbyterian Church, and had died his way from poverty to affluence. Youngstown is in mourning over his death.

CONUBIAL.

Golden Memories.

Mr. and Mrs. William Reno, of Allegheny, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Wednesday evening, at the residence of their son, James Reno, Esq., No. 102 Fremont street, Allegheny. Mr. William Reno and Miss Lavinia Grimes were married at Sewickley half a century ago, being then each twenty-one years of age, and consequently being now seventy-one. They have ever since lived on the North side of the Allegheny, and have seen Allegheny grow to its present dimensions from a little town. They have had eleven children, five of whom were present. There were also present twenty-five grand-children and one great-grandchild. They have five other grand-children and one absent. The services were presided over by Rev. Dr. Hall, the church being the old Presbyterian church. Mr. Jackson is eighty-two years of age, and his venerable wife, whose age is the same, was also present. Mr. Jackson made a few appropriate remarks, and a brief speech was also made by Rev. Mr. Bell. The presents were very many and valuable, and the company sat down to a royal banquet. The "anniversary" was an occasion that will long be remembered by all who had the happiness of being in attendance.

Silver Wedding.

A very pleasant affair took place at the residence of Dr D. L. Starr, No. 95 Arch street, Allegheny, last night which was the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of the Doctor and his wife. Quite a number of invitations had been sent out, and at 8 o'clock the guests began to assemble at the pleasant home, which presented a brilliant appearance on the occasion. The happy couple seemed to throw off for a time, the cares of a more advanced age, and appeared to enter into the enjoyment of the occasion with a vigor which might have been considered a prominent characteristic of their marriage festival twenty-five years ago. The many friends in attendance all joined in wishing them a sojourn of as many more years together, and the high esteem in which they were held was evidenced by the numerous valuable presents of which they were made the recipients. The Doctor and his family have lived in Ohio, for the most part of their lives, and only moved to Allegheny recently, but since their residence in that city, they have made many warm friends who will witness with great satisfaction, their prosperity.

Bottom at Last.

New styles of Percales 16c, worth 25.
New styles of Percales at 12½c, worth 20c.
Bargains in every department.
Cash House, J. B. Heard & Co., 32 Sixth street.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Assyria, at New York steamer State of Indiana, at New York, steamer Elysia, at New York; steamer Prussian, at Moville; steamer Utopia, at Moville; steamer England, at Queenstown; steamer Aubostford, at Philadelphia.

Dr. Galt French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

The Mayoralty Contest.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—The general term of the Circuit Court, this morning, overruled the motion to dissolve the injunction in the contested mayoralty case, the effect of which is that City Register Walsh is enjoined from permitting the City Council or any of its committees to get possession of the ballot-boxes.

SUNDAY afternoon last a

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING.
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING ..... W. P. REED.
T. F. HOUSTON ..... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 90½

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116.

THE Templar parade yesterday attracted a larger crowd than did the military display the previous day. It was a well conducted, and very fine parade.

JUDGE PORTER has completed his argument in the Beecher case, and Mr. Evarts is now addressing the jury. His argument will be less lengthy, but possibly more effective than that of Judge Porter.

RIO JANEIRO, which probably means all Brazil, is feeling the effect of a monetary panic. It is, like all affairs of the kind, declared to be but temporary, but it will probably be felt for two or three years to come.

THE Washington *Republican*, if correctly reported, regards the Third Term resolution in our State platform as opening the way for defending the President against the malicious falsehood that he has, at any time, been an aspirant for Third Term honors.

PAUL BOYTON, the American swimmer, yesterday made another attempt to swim the English Channel, the American Minister, General Schenck, going out, with others, to witness the effort. It seems to be the ambition of this plucky waterman to actually cross the channel by swimming, although he has demonstrated the success of his apparatus.

THE New York press, particularly the *Herald* and *Tribune*, the originators and promoters of the Third term agitation, are of the opinion that the resolution on the subject in the Republican platform of this State is a blow at the President. Such is not the fact. We would have had explicit mention made of the idea that it was aimed merely at the agitators of Third Termism, and not at the President; but the strongly complimentary resolution adopted, praising President Grant's administration, will be clearly understood as intended to say to the President that he holds the confidence of the party. It will require more artful brains than those which now direct either the *Herald* or *Tribune* to create difficulty within the ranks of the Republican party.

THE verdict of the Greensburg jury, by which Messrs. Armstrong and Guescetti were convicted of aggravated riot, serves to weaken one's faith in our jury system. Admit the law of riot,—that a person may not be present at the actual occurrence, yet if he furnished the means, or in any way incited the riot, he is as guilty as though he were present, and yet there is not the slightest propriety in the verdict found. Judge Logan charged, as against this idea, that where there is danger, persons have the undoubted right to arm for their own protection. Hence, to thus arm was not a violation of the riot act, provided it was proven that danger existed. As to the shooting, the evidence was conflicting, but the results were very noticeable. Several of the Italians were killed, and others wounded, while none of the attacking party were killed. It seems very remarkable that the Italians should have been shooting so continuously, and yet wounded no one, while the others merely fired a few shots in self defense, and yet killed and wounded several of the Italians. The whole case bears evidence of gross prejudice, and the verdict will not stand before the Court of Pardons for a moment. It is a simple outrage on the forms of justice.

A FOOLISH CRITIC.

The propensity to criticise seems to have overcome the sagacity of one of our morning cotemporaries. All it has to say of the State Convention, aside from a brief personal reference to the candidates, is that it was "scared into" an anti-Third Term declaration; and that the "whole device" was "clearly for the purpose of putting a personal slight upon Grant." As the Convention was in perfect accord with the President, and the resolutions referred to his services and administration in the most earnest and flattering terms, it is evident that our verdant O'Cæsar is entirely out of his reckoning. The characteristic criticism, however, on the Convention is in the following terms: The Republican Convention at Lancaster was "composed for the most part of men conscious of their own feebleness and incapacity to grasp public questions, and trembling on recollection of last Autumn's storm, because of their inability to analyze, understand or measure the longevity of the causes that brought that convulsion about." We are well aware of the fact that the journal mentioned furnished one of its force, as a proposed delegate to the Convention,—a gentleman fully competent, no doubt to "measure the longevity of the causes that brought that conclusion about," but the Republicans of Allegheny county did not choose to have that longevity measured by the individual proposed. Consequently, of course, there was no one there capable of doing the measuring under mention. Still it happens that the Convention referred to was one of the ablest ever held in the State. It is strikingly true, that the country districts especially, sent their best men,—gentlemen of National reputation in many instances. We would mention names, were it not that there were so many persons of eminent ability in the Convention that we could not mention all.

It is further true that we never had a more harmonious Convention. The only period in the entire session when there seemed the slightest possibility of unpleasant feeling, was when Mitchell, of Tioga, contested the selection of Harry White for permanent Chairman by nominating General Koontz, of Somerset. Mr. Mitchell is an able debater, and General Koontz is a most excellent man. But White was elected, and the temporary Chairman, Mr. Cessna, restored the most perfectly cordial feeling provoking a hearty laugh, and a vigorous round of cheering, by selecting Messrs. Mitchell and Koontz to conduct Mr. White to the chair. The duty was gracefully and pleasantly performed, and from this on, the most perfect harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. The name of Hartranft was received with great enthusiasm; and when Rawle's nomination was assured, it was made unanimous in the most cordial manner. Mr. Van Voorhees, who had supported Colonel Stewart, rose, and stated that he had voted consistently against Mr. Rawle, but now moved the nomination be made unanimous. The motion was seconded by a friend of Mr. Wilson, and the vote that followed was enthusiastic.

We refer to the platform elsewhere. We may add, here, that never was a ticket launched by the Republican party in this State that was composed of better material, or surrounded with better auspices than this. It was stated to us yesterday by one of the ablest delegates from an adjoining county, that if we cannot elect this ticket, we could elect none. *The Republican party is thoroughly harmonized by it.* We will add, that the platform is one of the best we ever saw. Brief in its statements, lucid, comprehensive, touching all important subjects, fair, and capable of being interpreted but one way, we never had a better. It doesn't quite meet the ideas of the gushing young editor who was chiefly brought up on Dickens' novels, but the party will try and endure his criticisms, feeling that when we need a perfect platform, we know where to go to get it.

THE PLATFORM.

We have already referred, in general terms, to the platform adopted by the Republican Convention at Lancaster, but the merits of that instrument call for a more detailed notice. It is generally accredited to Hon. Edwin McPherson, and is peculiar in that the fundamental principles of the party are stated in short, perspicuous sentences, following which are the resolutions that refer to subjects of recent development. The more noticeable of the statements of fundamental principles are the two which define the relation of State and National Governments. The two are declared to be in harmony, comprising a united nation—the Constitution of the United States forming a nation, not a league. We have rarely seen this idea more pithily and forcibly expressed. The Democracy have chosen to revive of late their old secession doctrine of State Rights, giving it expression in platforms and the preambles of newly framed State Constitutions, where they have the power, as in Missouri. This fact shows that we will be compelled to meet this question once more. The Republican party has been overgenerous in its reconstruction measures, and the result is an emboldened Democracy; and the revival of the old State Rights doctrine, renders it necessary to meet the issue. Its revival shows that the results of the war are to be ignored, and the battle brought on again. Secession was log cally based on State Rights. The claim is that the States possess all rights not expressly delegated to the General Government, and that the right to secede was not thus delegated, and hence is yet retained. Thus the right to secede logically follows the Democratic view of State Rights. The Republican view is, that the Constitution is a compact entered into for the purpose of forming a more perfect union; and as this compact depends for its existence on the perpetuity of the Union, the claim to secession is, virtually, that of the right on the part of one or more States to destroy the Union. The idea arrogates more than the original rights claimed, and hence is inadmissible. Also, it destroys at once our nationality, and remands us to the mere league of States. We do not sustain this relation. The organization of a Federal Government implies nationality and perpetuity,—and as there is nothing in the Constitution antagonistic to this idea, the Republican party insists on the maintenance of the unity of the nation.

The recognition of the doctrine of protection to American industry, so proper in all political utterances in this State that its absence would be especially noticeable, is supplemented with a declaration in favor of a home market for home products. This is the pith of our theories of protection,—to develop manufacturing communities that will consume our products. Protection for the laborer, and harmony between labor and capital, touches a vital question. Of course no plan could be devised to this end,—but it is much to have the principle favorably enunciated. Cheap transportation,—a vital necessity,—is commended. Free banking and a safe and elastic national currency are demanded. The retention of the public domain for actual settlers, and the equalization of soldiers' bounties and settlement of war claims are properly urged. The closing utterance is peculiarly pithy. Honest men, "with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it and courage enough to fight it whenever they find it," happily describes Secretary Bristow, and expresses the policy he has so ably followed.

The resolutions that succeed this declaration of principles are of moderate length, but clear and explicit. The "unwritten law of the Republic," that limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, is made the written law of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. There is no evasion of the question, or uncertainty in its treatment. Yet as showing that the explicit declaration of hostility to Third Termism does not refer to any suspicion of President Grant, or fear of action in that direction on his part, a resolution is added, clearly stating his illustrious services to the country, and conferring upon him the thanks of the party. Thus an end is put to outside agitation, and the President is treated with courtesy and respect. The third resolution is eulogistic of Governor Hartranft, and another is properly appreciative of our candidate for State Treasurer, Mr. Rawle.

The resolution touching municipal taxation is a knife that will cut both ways. The principal cities of the State are under Republican control; and as it is not presumable that a Pennsylvania Convention will take into consideration municipal governments in other States, the statements in the resolution referred to look very like a damaging confession, made in the face of the enemy. Yet they may be regarded from another standpoint,—that of an evil that has grown up in our midst, and that must be carefully investigated and removed. The recommendation that measures be taken to ascertain the source of the evil and correct it, is well enough, and, if wisely acted upon, will be very important. One resolution distinctly recognizes the efforts made to exterminate the whisky frauds, and commends them.

But one resolution is devoted to the Democratic party, and this arraigns it for its utter failure to redeem the promises so freely made when struggling for power. It was loud and persistent in its declaration that it would inaugurate reforms, develop economy, and improve matters generally. Our readers know how utterly they disregarded those pledges, and what a disgraceful session of the Legislature they gave. Extravagance, narrow and contemptible partisanship, that utterly disregarded the well-being of the Commonwealth; and, finally, the abandonment of the charities of the State, leaving them with a mere pittance to manage for the year. The new Constitution prevented forms of extravagance that otherwise might have developed, but they went as far as possible. Their record will yet be suitably ventilated.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ADVICES from Rio Janeiro report that the monetary panic in that city is subsiding.

AMONG the shipments from Indianapolis to New York, one day recently, was a car load of old boots and shoes.

THE saw mill and stave factory of Day Geyer, near Graytown, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. Loss $10,000; no insurance.

GENERAL J. B. GATES, who was arrested in St. Louis a few days ago, on a charge of acquiring property at Hot Springs, Arkansas, under false pretenses, was discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

A FIRE in Anderson, Ind., on Thursday morning, destroyed the Odd Fellows building, a three-story brick, and six frame buildings. The total loss is estimated at $50,000 to $75,000; insured for $35,000.

A BOY, aged six, recently attempted to rob a store in Jersey City, by breaking into a bulk window. He was caught and held by broken glass and in this plight captured. A man had told him to commit the robbery.

THE Union Pacific Railroad Company shows gross earnings for the month of March last of $918,068, an increase over corresponding month of 1874 of $231,909. The operating expenses were $327,689, being a decrease on those of March last year of $89,930. The net earnings for the month on those of last year are $321,927, being an increase of 47.15 per cent.

A DISPATCH from Arlington, Mass., states that the yacht Edith was capsized on the lake on Wednesday, by a gust of wind, and S. P. Prentiss and five young ladies, named Maria Hill, Laura Sands, Mary Bacon, and Alice and Minnie Wellington, thrown into the water. Alice and Minnie Wellington were drowned. Mr. Prentiss kept the other ladies afloat until rescued.

THE BELFRY HORROR.

An Important Witness in the Boston Child-Murder Case—An Interview by the Rev. G. H. Pentecost With the Alleged Murderer—Piper's Connection With a Previous Murder.

There appears to be no abatement in the public excitement over the murder of little Mabel Young in one of the South End churches, in Boston, last Sunday. Little else is talked of, and the papers are filled with theories as to the motive of the cruel fiend. Concerning the guilt of Thomas Piper, the sexton, there seems to be scarcely a shadow of a doubt. Besides his own strange and excited conduct since he was taken into custody, there are circumstances constantly developing which indicate him as the murderer. A reliable man called upon the Chief of Police Tuesday, and stated that he was passing down Warren avenue on Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock; that he saw several persons standing in the vestibule of the church; and that, as he was walking along on the opposite side of the avenue, he saw a man emerge from a window on the avenue side of the church, and let himself down to the sidewalk, a distance of about ten feet.

THE MISSING LINK.

The man then immediately entered the church by the sexton's door; the young man had seen the person on the street several times, but did not know that he was the sexton of the church. He was confronted with Piper, and fully identified him as the man he saw jump out of the window. The window in question is in the staircase, leading from the vestibule to the gallery of the church, and the supposition is that Piper, after committing the horrible deed, came down from the belfry, locked the door, and, instead of descending into the vestibule, where he would have met the persons who were engaged in conversation, leaped from the window and entered the church unseen by all save the young man who now comes forward and supplies this important link of evidence.

PIPER'S PREVIOUS PRACTICES.

It has been discovered that during the past three or four months Piper has enticed and allowed a large number of little girls residing in the neighborhood to play what is called "Tag" in the church. Some of the little girls say that he was in the habit of caressing and kissing them; but it is also hinted that his actions in some instances were not in accordance with morality and virtue. A few weeks ago a little girl named Florence Leland, daughter of a highly respectable family living near the church, told her parents that Piper asked her to go into the belfry with him and see the pigeons. Last fall a daughter of the Rev. William B. Wright told her mother that from Piper's behavior in her presence she thought him to be a bad man and was afraid of him. Girls at various times told their parents the same thing, and since the arrest of the sexton for the murder many other children have told things showing evil in the fellow. Since a witness has been found who identifies Piper as the man he saw jump out of a window in the church on Sunday afternoon, as above described, Piper has been made acquainted with the fact of his identification. He denied that he got out of any window there that day. When told who saw him jump out he replied, "Well, I guess that's the fellow I have seen several times loafing about the church in the morning." "Did he ever take little girls up into the church tower?" inquired the officer. "Oh, no," said Piper. "Well, you have," responded the officer, "and you have frequently chased little girls around the vestry, with the doors locked, and kissed them." To this Piper turned away and answered not a word. It is reported that he has been given to reading obscene literature. If such be the case the fact may tend to show the motive which actuated him in certain questionable operations he is accused of having of late engaged in, independent of this murder.

PIPER IN COURT.

The accused was arraigned in the Municipal Court Tuesday afternoon on the charge of wilful murder. When Piper was brought into court there was considerable commotion about the court room. All present manifested a great desire to get a full view of the prisoner, whom they seemed to regard as little less than a monster. His name being called his counsel waived the reading of the complaint, when he was ordered to be committed to jail and there safely held for examination on the 4th of June next. Piper took a seat low in the dock, and after having once entered the enclosure he did not show his head above the rail. Many people crowded about the dock, led by an irresistible curiosity to see Piper—a curiosity which the officers of the court found it impossible to entirely restrain the gratification of.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PASTOR.

The Rev. G. H. Pentecost, the pastor of the church in which the deed was committed, visited the supposed murderer and ex-sexton in the basement of the City Hall Tuesday morning and had a confidential talk with him on the subject of the murder. Piper appeared to be sadly affected and said he was not in his right mind on Sunday and could not remember anything of the murder. This plea seems rather absurd, as parties who met Piper during the day are of the opinion that he was of sound mind. Mr. Pentecost is the clergyman who, a year ago, found in Boston the boy who, it was alleged, was sent away from Brooklyn to prevent him from identifying some parties then on a criminal trial there.

PIPER'S CONNECTION WITH THE LANDREGAN MURDER.

The astounding fact that Piper has been held under a criminal indictment before, as stated by the Chief of Police, was clearly proven, and it is of interest to note that in the instruments used to murder Bridget Landregan and little Mabel, and in the manner of performing the two assaults, there is a great similarity. The girl and the child were struck with clubs and their heads were beaten and bruised in a very similar manner. Piper was taken into custody after the Coroner's jury in the Landregan murder case had had several sessions, but just about that time the State Police moved for the arrest of Cahill, and there being no positive proof against Piper he was released though a watch was kept on his movements for some time. The part of a shaft with which the girl was murdered was traced directly to a carriage in Piper's possession, and a jack-knife found was also traced to a boy who had some connection with him. Detective Dearborn found a small colored boy who saw the murderer running away, and he described Piper exactly, mentioning his long black hair and dress, and saying he ran like a sailor, and stopped to take breath every few steps. Mr. Dearborn found that Piper had been to sea for sixteen months before that, and had been treated for a kidney complaint, which prevented his running a long distance at a time. The little boy, when brought into Piper's presence, thought he was the man, and said he would be sure if he could see him run.

THE POMEROY MURDER.

This last tragedy, as well as others which have lately taken place in Massachusetts, has naturally revived discussion concerning the fate of Pomeroy, the fiendish boy murderer. He is now under sentence of death, and thousands of citizens, including many women, have petitioned that the law's decree may be faithfully and speedily executed. The Executive, however, does not act in the matter, and the murderer still lingers in jail. About a month ago it was his intention to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life, but these later events, and the excitement among the people, may work a change in the mind of the Governor.

Barbara Frietchie, Again.

Barbara Frietchie is not to be a myth without a struggle. A gentleman writes to the Boston *Advertiser*, at the request of Mr. Whittier, that a clergyman of Frederickstown, with whom he conversed in the cars in 1865, told him that the story as given in the poem was substantially true, and that he made only two criticisms on the poem. One was that the expression "Dame Barbara" seemed to give the impression that Mrs. Frietchie was in the humbler walks of life, whereas she was a lady and well connected. The other was that the poem represented that when the flag had been shot down the heroine snatched it up, and leaning out of the window waved it from there as the troops marched on, whereas the flag fell to the sidewalk, and Mrs. Frietchie, hastening to pick it up in the midst of a crowd of hostile and insulting soldiery, went with it to the edge of the sidewalk and, stepping on the mounting-block that stood there, waved it in close proximity to the passing troops. Some months after, this gentleman on visiting Washington was assured that his information could have been none other than the father-in-law of Stonewall Jackson, whose name they said was the Rev. Mr. Junkin.

Anecdote of John Quincy Adams.

John Quincy Adams was undoubtedly the most unfrocked President who ever wore the dignity. Beyond this he had the warmest heart and the deepest sympathies to those who knew him outside of his official position, but a cynical air and expression to those with whom policy or official courtesy had brought him into momentary contact. It is related of him that when a candidate for the Presidency, he was persuaded, much against his will, to visit the county cattle show. Among the plain and hearty farmers who crowded around him was one impulsive old farmer, who, shaking him by the hand, exclaimed: "Mr. Adams, I'm very glad to see you. My wife, when she was a girl, used to live in your father's family. You were then a little boy, and she has often combed your head." "Well," said Mr. Adams, "I suppose she combs yours now?" This extinguished the old fellow, and undoubtedly lost Mr. Adams at least one vote.

THE LANCASTER CONVENTION.

Platform of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, affirming their continued adhesion to the party whose perpetuation is rendered necessary by the cause which called it into existence, make declaration of the fundamental principles of their political faith as follows:

I. The equality of all men before the law. Equal justice to all and special favors to none.

II. The harmony of the Federal and State Governments. Both are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security.

III. The unity of the nation. We are one people. The Constitution of the United States forms a Government, not a league.

IV. A faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the Government, integrity in office, honesty in all branches of the civil service, and a rigid accountability of public officers.

V. Protection to home industry and a home market for home products.

VI. The right of the laborer to protection and encouragement, and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital.

VII. Cheap transportation and the advancement of closer intercourse between all parts of the country.

VIII. Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

IX. The public domain being the heritage of the people, should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

X. The equalization of the bounties of soldiers and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.

XI. Honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

Resolved, That we arraign the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for its utter failure to redeem the promises upon which it partially attained to power in this State. It pledged itself to Reform, to legislative purity, to greater economy, and to a higher aim in legislation, while it has reformed nothing, has economized in nothing, and has disgraced the State by an exhibition of legislative rowdyism and imbecility never before witnessed in this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the efforts now being made by the National administration to ferret out and bring to punishment those who have been defrauding the Government of its lawful revenues, should enlist the sympathy and hearty support of honest men of all parties.

Resolved, That we declare firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic which wisely and, under the sanction of the most venerable of examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

Resolved, That the Republican people of this Commonwealth recall with pride their effective agency in the creation of the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant, and point with confidence to its general policy and the beneficent fruits thereof for their vindication and his. That, having received the Government from his predecessor demoralized in every branch of corruption and recklessness in office the rule; the fruits of the war ungathered; the lately rebellious States sullen; the late slaves unprotected, and yet denied the great means of self-protection—the ballot; foreign States unchastised for their wrongs to us, and home States defiantly inefficient to the expiation which their rebellious action required; the administration of President Grant has, in six short years, steadily and unpretendingly reformed every known abuse, and is to-day relentlessly upon the track of wrongdoers; has largely reduced the nation's debt; has largely reduced the public taxes; has inflexibly punished all violators of law; has secured by constitutional provision the ballot to all freemen, and by law thrown the surety of needed safeguards around the ballot box; has wrung from unfriendly foreign States the confession of their faults and reparation for the injuries done us, and has influenced reluctant home States to at least the appearance of just dealings with all their citizens. All which events mark the present administration as among the most brilliant in achievement in our annals.

Resolved, That in presenting the name of Governor John F. Hartranft for re-election to the exalted position which he now fills, we meet the unanimous wish of our constituents, who desire in this manner to indicate their approval of the careful, conscientious and able manner in which he has met and discharged every duty incumbent on him, making thereby a record which will secure to his reputation as one of the best upon the roll of our chief magistrates. Brave in the field, modest in the cabinet, tried often and always found faithful, self poised, just and honest, we present him for the suffrages of the people, confident that their judgment will approve and ratify our nomination.

Resolved, That the candidate this day nominated for State Treasurer, Henry Rawle, Esq., is in every way worthy of the thorough and hearty support of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and we commend him as possessing in an exalted degree the requisites of honesty, capacity, integrity and fidelity.

Resolved, That in view of the evils common to the government of most of the large municipalities of the country, and of the constant increase in municipal taxation in this and other States of the Union, it behooves our Legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people, as well from existing maladministration as to prevent its recurrence; and to this end we suggest, as a preliminary step, a thorough investigation by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority, of the whole subject.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention, in conjunction with our candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, be empowered to appoint the Chairman of the State Committee, and that the Committee shall consist, as heretofore, of sixteen members from Philadelphia, eight from Allegheny, two from each of the counties of Lancaster, Dauphin, Berks, Schuylkill, Chester and Luzerne, and one from each other county, to be designated by the delegation from each county.

SAFETY AT SEA.

The Trial of a New Life-Saving Suit.

There was an exhibition of a life-saving apparatus in the Lower Bay, New York, Monday. The event had been advertised to take place, "rain or shine," and those who might have feared that the heat would cause a postponement must have been more than happy to see the rain falling in torrents when the hour for the assembling at the Battery arrived. There was one thing, however, which had not been calculated upon. The enthusiasm of the lovers of science grew visibly less with each moment as they stood for a long and dreary hour upon the uncovered wharf at the Battery, waiting for the arrival of a steamer which had not been engaged until the very last moment, and was consequently not ready for occupancy.

The steamer finally reached the lower bay, and the five individuals who were to try the suits rigged themselves in the rubber armor. The inventor made a long speech, in which he extolled the merits of the dress to about 200 invited guests. The three ladies, Mrs Moore and her sister, Miss Gaynor, and Miss Whitney, were brought forward and introduced to the critical audience. The ladies were then conducted to the cabin, where, after about twenty minutes' work, the suits were donned and the entire party were conducted to the gangway by the inventor of the suit. Everybody was now ready and anxious for the plunge. Somebody counted "one, two, three." The "big one," or the inventor of the dress, got his courage up to the jumping point and went overboard. He lighted into the water feet foremost, and after appearing a moment under the water rose with a very large mouth and a very wry face. The largest lady followed, struck on her back, doubled up. Meanwhile the other two ladies had been persuaded to leap overboard. The middle sized lady took a "header." There was a prodigious fulness in the slack portion of the breeches. For a moment that was the only portion of the person or the dress visible. The weights, of five pounds each, attached on the feet played sad havoc with the perpendicularity, and the head and arms were desperately ploughing the water in front. The "little one"—"only eleven years of age"—was a sweet featured cherub, and showed more real pluck than the rest of the party. She came to the surface quivering, but after gagging several times and swallowing some salt water she seemed to come to her senses. Then she was heard to sing, in a sweet and childlike voice:—

"Mother, may I go out to swim?"
"Yes, my darling daughter:
Unless you have a rubber dress
Don't go near the water."

This was regarded as exceedingly appropriate and timely, and elicited loud applause. The young man of the party had taken his diving and was paddling about in the water. The entire party paddled about for twenty minutes, ate oranges and pretended to read a paper, after which they were dragged into the steamer and returned to the city. The dress is a complete rubber-cloth envelope, which covers the entire body, excepting the hands and the face, and has several attachments, such as a life belt and an air pillow for the head to rest upon. It proved to be fully capable of sustaining a man's weight in the water.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A NEW and fatal disease has just attacked the lemon plant, the origin of which is believed to be the forced cultivation of the fruit which has taken place during the past year.

HENRY RAWLE.

Brief Sketch of the Republican Candidate for State Treasurer.

Mr. Rawle, the nominee of the Republican party for State Treasurer, is a native of Mifflin county, Pa., and was born in 1833. He was educated at Lancaster and West Chester, and in 1850, at the age if sixteen, was appointed by J. Edgar Thomson, Civil Engineer on the western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He continued the practice of his profession of engineering on different railroads of the State until the completion of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad, from Warren to Erie, in 1859, when he relinquished the profession and embarked in the iron business, erecting a blast furnace at Sharon, Mercer county, Pa. His furnace was the second one in the Shenango Valley constructed for the smelting of ores from the Lake Superior regions with raw coal.

In 1861 Mr. Rawle married Miss Harriet G., daughter of the late General Chas. M. Reed, of Erie. Some idea may be obtained of this lady's character from the following incident: When the Prince of Wales visited this country, Miss Reed was one of the ladies selected to dance with the Prince at a ball given in Canada. When the master of ceremonies waited upon Miss Reed, and informed her that he was ready to introduce her to the Prince, the lady promptly replied that if the Prince desired an introduction to her, she was prepared to receive him. This happy and dignified retort added no little to the lady's popularity. The incident goes to show that Mrs. Rawle is a representative American woman.

Mr. Rawle removed to Erie in 1862, since which time he has been engaged in transportation of coal and Lake Superior ore between Erie and the Shenango valley. In 1859 Mr. Rawle formed a company to build the first blast furnace in Erie, which has since been in continuous operation. In 1862 he organized the Erie Rolling Mill Company—the first enterprise of the kind in Erie, which contributed largely to the business prosperity of the city. During all this period Mr. Rawle's relations with his workmen have been cordial and liberal, and he has uniformly given them every consideration.

Mr. Rawle was the projector of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad, and was its President during the construction. This road developed the mineral resources of Eastern Mercer and Butler counties, and reaches a point near the great Butler oil district. He was one of the first Water Commissioners of Erie, and was subsequently elected Mayor of that city for two successive terms. Mr. Rawle has, all his life, been an employer of large numbers of laboring men, and the relations which he has sustained to his employes have been of the happiest character. There is no citizen of Northwestern Pennsylvania who has given employment to a larger number of laborers and mechanics, in the important industries of that section of our great State. He has always expressed advanced views on the relations between capital and labor, regarding their interests as identical. He has treated his employes liberally and fairly, and in such a manner as to endear them to him personally. Their regard for him is shown by the hearty and generous support they have always given him in his political campaigns.

Before the war Mr. Rawle was a Douglas Democrat, but in 1860 he joined the Republican ranks and has ever since voted and labored for the success of the straight Republican ticket, and is regarded as one of the representative Republicans of the Northwest.

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Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

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LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Statuary, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronzes. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh. mh24-wfsw

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LOWEST PRICES.

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Of all sizes, cut to order.
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Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap8:p57

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The Founder, and Proprietor for Seven Years of the
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NO. 114 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh,
Takes this opportunity to announce to the thousands of his old friends and customers that he has again resumed control of the same old stand, the Original Red Front Tea Warehouse, and will endeavor to make it in the future what it was in the past—the great headquarters for the working masses, where every article in the grocery line will be sold in its purity, and at the lowest possible prices.
SEND FOR A PRICE LIST.
Families or clubs sending their money with their orders, by registered letter, P. O. order, or by express, will have their goods carefully selected and securely packed under my own supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed to all. Respectfully,
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Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
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No. 19 Seventh (la e Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

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WEDNESDAY, May 26.
Attractive Bargains
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
NOW OPEN.
At 12½c, Plain Striped Hernanis.
At 18¾c, Plain and Striped Grenadines.
At 25c, Plain and Striped Grenadines.
At 37½c, Black Silk and Wool Grenadines, usual price 60c.
At 45 and 50c, Black Silk and Wool Grenadines; extra good bargains, well worth 75c.
At 62½c and 75c, Equally Good Bargains in Best Grenadines.
New Plaid and Striped Grenadines at very low prices.
At 8¾c, Black Hernani, two yards wide.
At 10c, Striped Linen Hernani Suitings.
At 12½c, Yark Wide Plain Suitings.
At 25c, Yard wide Fine Dress Linens, worth 40c
At 25c, New Gray and Grass Dress Linens.
At 10c, Wash Poplins, plain, gray and brown.
At 12½c, Good quality Plain Wash Poplins.
At 25c, New Choice Colored Alpacas.
At 25c, Diagonal Mohairs, desirable colors.
At 25c, Gray Pongees, very choice goods.
At 25c, New Invisible Plaids, worth 37½c.
At 31 and 37½c, New Invisible Plaids, usual price 50c.
At 50c, Silk and Wool Pongees, remarkable bargain.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
At 23c, Black Alpacas, full double width
At 37½c, Fine Black Alpacas, usually sold at 50c.
At 50c, Decided Bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas.
At $1, Good Black Dress Silks.
At $1.25, Extra bargains in Black Dress Silks.
At $1.50, Our unsurpassed Black Dress Silks.
At $1.75, $1.87½ and $2, Black Dress Silks, worth one-third more.
At $2.25 to $3.50, Best Black Silks, much under value.
Plain and Striped Dress Silks at very low prices.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
Fine Dress Goods of all kinds.
Latest Summer Styles in
LADIES' READY MADE SUITS.
Linen, Lawn, Serge, Alpaca, Poplin and Pongee.
Most Fashionable Styles in Cashmere Sacques and Jackets. Lace Jackets, Sacques and Shawls, Silk Sacques and Mantles, Shawls of every description, Polonaises, &c., Dusters, Wrappers, &c., Misses' and Children's Suits, Dresses, &c.
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Silk and Velvet Costumes.
Cashmere and Embroidered Net Culresse and Tablier.
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FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, May 28, 1875. }

A better demand for discounts was observed yesterday at our banks, and while it is easily met it affords the banks fair occupation for their money. We do not learn that there is any or much paper in the hands of brokers, the banks accepting all that will pass scrutiny. The demand for loans is for purely business purposes, and indicates a better state of business than existed a short while since. We are quite confident that if the hot dollar demand is not pressed, we will have our mills generally in operation during the Summer, and that thus our working people will reap the advantages that attend upon the prosecution of our large manufacturing interests. The depression in the New York stock market, resulting from the troubles in Erie, have extended their influence, but it is believed that the ultimate result will be beneficial to railroad interests generally, and to the business of the country.

The platform of the Republican party, in the teachings relative to protection to American industry, and an elastic currency, is favorably received in financial circles, and is accepted as contributing to the recovery of prosperity.

In Chicago the most prominent feature yesterday in local finances was the activity in the calling and depositing of margins in grain trades. It is estimated that the total amount of margins deposited was not far from $1,000,000. As the calls for margins were caused by the decline in wheat and corn yesterday, the whole of this money must have been deposited by the "longs." The amount is so large that in case of a further decline of prices and further calls for margins, it is doubtful if they could be responded to. Anything like the degree they have been. In that event the grain would have to be sold out, and as there is a very large amount of grain there for actual delivery, it is impossible to guess where the downward movement would stop. Wheat has now declined 11½ cents per bushel in the last month, but is still 7 or 8 cents per bushel higher than it was three months ago. The rise from 86 to 87 cents per bushel—which was the lowest point touched this year—to about $1.08, was caused mainly by the report of damage to the winter wheat and the fear of grasshopper raids. The first of these causes was certainly not exaggerated and the fear of grasshoppers is by no means dispelled yet. These acts would be strongly in favor of an upward reaction of prices if it were not for the increasing accumulation of grain.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116	6-20's 1867	124½
U.S.5's, 1881, coup	124½	1868—coupons	124½
5-20's 1862	117	10-40's	116½
" 1864	117	Currency 6's	124½
" 1865	120½	New 5 per cents	118½
" 1865 new	123½	10-40's—coupons	118

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	18¾	Union Pacific	76
C. C. & I. C	5	Harlem	134
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	Hudson River	124
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	124	Michigan Central	102
Chicago & Alton	104	Michigan Southern	87½
Illinois Central	116	Panama	125
Cleveland & Toledo	107	Rock Island	102½
Chicago & Northwestern	69¾	Fort Wayne	99
Chicago & Northwestern pfd	82½	Ohio & Mississippi	23½

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	102¾	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
Erie	18¾	Adams Express	93
Michigan Southern	87½	American Express	63½
Illinois Central	116	United States	71
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	Wells, Fargo & Co	87
Chicago & Northwestern	69¾	Quicksilver	15½
Chicago & Northwestern pfd	82½	Mariposa	9½
Chicago & Rock Island	102½	Mariposa pfd	20
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	124	Pacific Mail	39½
Chicago & Alton	104	Western Union Tel	74½

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R (S)	49½	Cen. Trans (B)	45½
Reading (S)	54½	Empire Do. (S)	43
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	123½	L. V. R.R. 7-30 (B)	97
Cam. & Am. (B)	98	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	75
Lehigh Valley (B)	62		

NEW YORK, May 27, 1875.

Money was easy at 2@3; prime sixty day double named mercantile paper 3½@4, and four months' 4@4½; next grade 5@6; prime single named sixty day to four months' 4½@5; next grade 5½@6. Sterling was dull at 486½@486¾ for sixty day and 489¼@489¾ for sight. The customs receipts were $377,000. Gold opened and closed at 116, with sales during the day at 116@116¼. The borrowing rates were 6@1-64. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $96,000. The clearings were $41,000,000. The specie shipments to-day were $195,000, mostly for Havana. Governments were strong. Railroad bonds were firm, except Erie third, which declined 95 to 94. State securities were quiet. The Government awarded $1,000,000 at from 116.03⅛ to 116.03⅝.

There was great excitement and activity on the Stock Exchange to-day, with a marked depression during the greater part of the day and a decline of 1 to 16 per cent. At the close there was a steadier feeling and a recovery of 1 per cent. in prices. The greatest decline was in Panama, which broke from 138 to 122, closing at 128. Lake Shore was very weak, and declined from 64½ to 60½ under a heavy pressure of sales. In late dealings there was a rally to 62¾. Pacific Mail was also very weak, and declined steadily from 39¾ to 39¼, with a recovery of about 1 per cent. on the last sales. Western Union was heavy, and broke from 76¾ to 73¾, with large blocks of stock on the market. The decline was accelerated by rumors that the stock in the Treasury might come on the market. New York Central fell off 2 per cent., selling as low as 102¾, and closing at the lowest point. Rock Island fell off from 103¾ to 102¾, closing at a fractional recovery. Union Pacific ranged between 74¼ and 75, and closed at the latter figure. The earnings of the company continue large. The increase for the first twenty-five days of the month was $312,622. Northwest fell off from 39½ to 38¾, closing at 38¾. Erie was irregular, but in the main firmer, the two extremes having been 17 and 18¾. The appointment of Mr. Jewett as receiver of the Erie road was well received at London. Ohios declined from 23½ to 22¾, and at the close sold at 22¾. The changes in the balance of the list were ¼ to ½ per cent.

The sales on the Stock Exchange aggregated 420,000 shares, of which 118,000 were Pacific Mail, 98,000 Western Union, 10,000 Northwest, 84,000 Erie, 122,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 New York Central, 6,000 Ohios, 3,500 Union Pacific, and 4,000 St. Paul.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 124½; 5-20s of '62, 116¾; do of '64, 118; do of '65, 120½; do new, 123½; do of '67, 124½; do of '68, 122¾; 10-40s, 118; new 5s, 119½; currency 6s, 125.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102½; Tennessee, old, 59½; do new, 50; Virginia, new 34; do old, 34; North Carolina, old, 33; do new, 33.

Stocks.—Canton, 64; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Quicksilver, 14½; Adams Express, 69; United States Express, 71½; Pacific Mail, 39¾; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 18¾; Erie, preferred, 20; Harlem, 134; Harlem, preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 64; Pittsburgh, 89½; North Western, common, 38¾; do preferred, 53½; Rock Island, 102¾; New Jersey Central, 110; St. Paul, 32½; St Paul, preferred, 55; Wabash, 8½; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 96½; Terre Haute, 5; Terre Haute, preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 104; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 22½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 52; Burlington & Quincy, 112½; Lake Shore, 62; Panama, 5; Illinois Central, 100½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 23½; Union Pacific, 74½; Central Pacific, 104½; Union, 101½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 116.

LONDON, May 27—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market is 3½ per cent., which is ½ per cent. below the bank rate. The specie in the Bank of England has increased £955,000 during the past week. The proportion of reserve to liability is 40¾ per cent. Consols, money, 94 9-16; account, 94½; 5-20's '65, 106½; do '67, 109½; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 102½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 15½@15⅝; do preferred, 36.

PARIS, May 27.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 10,777,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, May 27.—U. S. 5-20's '62, 99.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The trade movement continues busy with commission houses, and the jobbing trade drags. Cotton goods are quiet, but firmly steady at current rates. Prints are dull in first hands, but are jobbing largely at low figures. Arnold's prints are reduced by agents to 4c. Shirting prints are in fair request. Worsted dress goods are more active. Ribbons are in good demand at improved prices.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, May 27, 1875. }

There are no important changes observable in the commercial situation to which reference has not already been made; business in all its varied branches continues dull, and is likely to remain so during the next month or two. There is, however, about the usual amount of merchandise going into consumption, but there is no disposition among dealers, either large or small, to anticipate future wants, indicating that confidence has not yet been fully restored. The grain markets continue crash and dull, under the influence of the western advices, and prices are weak and drooping. Flour continues weak and drooping; and the hog product, to use a common phrase, has received a black-eye. The grocery trade is quiet and devoid of any new features deserving of special notice.

APPLES—The receipts are light, and with rather more buyers, sellers seem better inclined to meet them. No. 1 is common to fair, and $3.50@4 for good to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55 ₱ gal.

BEANS—The market is well supplied and dull, holders still have confidence in the future and are refusing to make concessions; we continue to quote $2.65@2.80 ₱ bushel for mediums, and $1.90 @2 for navies.

BUTTER—The market continues offish, although prices are no ding up longer than was generally expected; however, dealers generally are anxious to keep their stocks down to the very lowest limits from which it is evident that they are apprehensive of a decline. Prime to choice packed and rolls selling at 25@27c; medium to good, 18@22c; old stock, 16@18.

BROOMS—"Union Factory" prices are as follows: No. 2, $2.50 ₱ dozen; No. 3, $2.75; No. 4, $3.25; No. 5, $3.75; No. 6, $4; Patent ferule, $5; No. 5 Carpet, $3.50; No. 4 Carpet, $4; No. 3 Carpet, steamboat, $2.50@4.00; Mill Brooms, $2.25@3.75; Misses, $2.00@2.50; Toy, $1.25@2.00; Whisps, $1.40 to 2.50. The usual discount is allowed for round lots.

CHEESE—Continues to come forward freely, and with the supply accumulating and a stronger disposition to realize, together with unfavorable reports from New York, the market is weak and prices are declining; we note prime new Ohio Factory at 13@13½.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches (halves,) 10½@11c, Prs, $3.00@3.25; Apples, 7@8c. Blackberries, 9@10c and dull. Elderberries, 6@7c.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal, but with a steady demand prices fully maintained; 16½@17c—dealers generally quoted to-day at 17.

FURS—Muskrat, 25@30; Opossum, 10@15; red Fox, $1.00@1.25; black do, $2.50@3.00; Raccoon, Skunk, 30@75; Raccoon, 40@60; Mink, $1@2.25.

FLOUR—The market is considerably weaker and tends to further falling off in consequence of the latest advices, at this writing, from all point, indicate a lower range of prices within the next few days. Spring wheat flours may be quoted at $5.50@6 for outside figure for choice Minnesotas; winters, $6.50 @6.75 for red, and $7@7.25 for amber and white, ₱ bbl, or ₱ bbl, 25.

GREEN STUFF—is coming in quite freely, and prices are weakening in consequence. Radishes ₱ bunch, 2½@3c; Onions, 5@6c ₱ bunch; Asparagus, per dozen bunches, 50@75c; Rhubarb, ₱ dozen bunches, 50@75c; Lettuce, ₱ dozen heads 75@91; New Potatoes, $7.25@9 ₱ bbl; Rutabagas, $1.50@1.75 ₱ bbl; Bermuda Onions, $1.75@2; Peas, $4 ₱ bbl; Strawberries ₱ quart, 20@25c.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues quiet, and, in a general way, is devoid of any new or important features. The demand for goods of all kinds is light, as dealers generally are not inclined to anticipate future wants, while as regards values there have been no changes now which can be said to be previously been made. Our New York dispatch, of Wednesday, reported Coffee lower, while Baltimore advices of the same date reported that market quiet but firm. Sugars easier, but prices remain unchanged.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11⅜	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11⅛	Ex C Standard	10¼
Powdered	11⅜	Extra C	9@10¼
Standard A	10⅜	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8½@ 9¼		

COFFEE.

Rio Good	20 @21	Roasted loose	27
Rio Prime	22 @23	R. Java, ₱ pkg	40
Rio Choice	24 @25	R. Java loose	39¼
R. Rio, ₱ pkg	27¾		

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7¾	Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8¾@9¼		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	70@80
Demarara	60@65		

GRAIN—There is nothing doing in Wheat in this market, and the demand from country mills has dropped off somewhat since the reaction in the West, indicating that they expect to be able to buy before long at a considerably lower figure. We think that these expectations will be fully realized. We quote choice spring at $1.10@1.12, and white and red, do, amber and white, $1.14@1.16. The Oat market is also easier, and notwithstanding the supply in this market is light, than was expected, quotations may be given at 70@75c for mixed and 72@ 73 for white. There has been a decline of 50@60c ₱ bushel in the range within the past week. Corn, which is evident that the "longs" must have sold out. Corn continues dull, with more offering than there is a demand for. Prices continue weak, with a drooping tendency. Shelled quotable at 50@52; in the ear, 45@47c for car lots, as to quality—these figures could not be obtained to arrive. Rye quiet and unchanged at $1.18 @1.20.

HAY—Baled is in steady demand, and we are reported regular at $17 timothy at $22@24 for fair to choice, and $20@21 for common. Loose from country wagons, $20@22, according to quality. Oat straw, $16@17. Rival straw, $14@15.

POTATOES—Continue to come in freely, and with the supply accumulating and holders more liberal in their views, prices are easier and drooping; quotable, on track, at 60@65c for Early Rose, 40@45c for Peerless and Chitts, and 45@50c for Peach Blows, according to condition and quality.

PROVISIONS—The market continues weak, and the indications just now favor a still further shrinkage in prices, especially in Lard and Meat Pork. We quote:

Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb	15	Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	16
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11	Do., half barrels	16½
Plain Bacon, S. C.	14	Do., kegs, for same use in tierces	16½
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	18½	Do., 10 lbs tins	16
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	90 @1 00	Do., 5 lbs tins	17
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do., 3 lbs cadies	18
Clear Rib Sides	13	Do., 1 lb cadies	19
Clear Sides, 20 lbs ₱ pc	13½	Do., 1 lb do	15½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$22.00	Do., ½ lb do	16½
Miner's Lard Oil		Ham Sausage	

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling at 40@75c per pair by the dozen according to size.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market was quiet, and, in a general way, is devoid of any new or important features. The demand for goods of all kinds is light, as dealers generally are not inclined to anticipate future wants, while as regards values there have been no changes now which can be said to be previously been made. Our New York dispatch, of Wednesday, reported Coffee lower, while Baltimore advices of the same date reported that market quiet but firm. Sugars easier, but prices remain unchanged.

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Miner's Lard Oil		Ham Sausage	

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, May 27, 1875. }

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at these yards from Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	70 cars	5 cars	24 cars	22 cars.
Monday	19 "	20 "	18 "	2 "
Tuesday	14 "	12 "	8 "	40 "
Wednesday	19 "	5 "	14 "	16 "
Thursday	45 "	9 "	22 "	8 "
Total	167 "	67 "	126 "	92 "
Same time last week	116 "	80 "	126 "	62 "

CATTLE.

The receipts during the time under review show an increase of through consignments, and a falling off of local stock; the sales footed up 1,054 head against 1,372 same time last week. There were 33 cars bought for Philadelphia, not a single bullock for either New York or Baltimore, while the balance were taken by country dealers and butchers. Last week Philadelphia took some fifty cattle, and there were quite a number purchased for New York.

As noted in our report of yesterday, the market was stiff at an advance of 10@15c, but this was only fair, the extreme prices having curtailed the demand, and business to-day was very quiet and there were a number remaining unsold, including 12 cars of stillers, which, it is said, could not be sold at a price to suit the owners of them. There was a very fair attendance of country dealers and butchers, and they bought as many cattle as the regular eastern shippers; there is no question but, if there had been no buyers excepting the Philadelphians, sellers would not have been able to squeeze up prices as they did. The great proportion of the offerings consisted mainly of common and medium grades, yet there was more inquiry for these than any other kind, and they sold readily and at relatively better prices than prime heavy cattle, notwithstanding the supply of the latter character was unusually small. Country dealers want light cattle, and the regular eastern buyers are buying more of this kind than heretofore, as is usually the case when the hot weather sets in, and this explains why it is that they are bringing higher prices relatively than good thick cattle, whereas it is usually the other way. Prime to extra steers, 7¼@7¾; medium to good, 6¾@7; common to fair, 6@6¾; inferior, 5½@6¼.

Philadelphia dealers claim that they have been losing money right along for several months past; it is very generally conceded that they have not been making anything, hence it is not strange that they are a good deal of prowling and buy very sparingly. New York has been taking hold very lightly during the past month or more, and the demand on Baltimore account has almost subsided, hence if it were not for the country buyers, we might, as the saying is as well shut up shop. However, we are in hopes that there will be an improved demand for shipment to all the eastern markets.

REPORTED SALES.

No. and Description.	*Av. Weight.*	*Price.*
30 good native steers	1,250	6 85
13 good native steers	1,250	6 80
16 good native steers	1,257	6 80
17 prime native steers	1,180	6 45
16 good native steers	1,220	6 80
22 extra native steers	1,326	7 10
23 extra native steers	1,257	7 25
14 extra native steers	1,287	7 25
11 prime native steers	1,180	6 75
18 still bulls	1,170	5 15
14 still bulls	1,370	5 12
16 good steers	1,340	6 70
11 through 1 Seckees	870	4 50
42 through Cherokees	843	4 50
20 prime native steers	990	5 90
19 prime native steers	1,040	6 40
18 prime native steers	1,124	6 60
18 prime native steers	1,450	7 50
10 extra native steers	1,190	6 90
17 extra native steers	1,171	6 12
16 extra native steers	1,256	6 75
16 still bulls	1,372	5 60
17 good native steers	1,200	6 45
20 good native steers	1,244	6 75
18 prime native steers	1,117	6 12
16 extra native steers	1,040	6 50
20 good native steers	1,120	6 50
16 good native steers	1,183	6 50
16 good native steers	1,250	6 50
22 good native steers	1,206	6 75
13 prime native steers	1,310	6 20
19 extra native steers	1,060	6 30
14 prime native steers	1,218	6 75
16 good native steers	1,220	6 50
24 good native steers	1,240	6 65
19 good calves	112	5 50
17 good steers	1,213	6 65
19 extra steers	1,000	6 65
2 fat oxen	1,470	6 27
18 good steers	1,438	7 00
18 prime steers	1,145	6 90
15 prime steers	1,246	7 10
17 good steers	1,295	6 40

HOGS.

The hog trade has been dull and heavy all week, and with unfavorable advices from all points prices continue weak and drooping. The hot weather, as might be expected, has curtailed the demand for hogs, and this, in connection with the unfavorable condition of the market for the product, has had a very bad influence on this market. The receipts, not only here but elsewhere, including Chicago, are keeping up much better than was expected, and there is not as much said in regard to short crop as there was a few weeks ago; our Chicago dispatch, of Wednesday, reported the receipts there, 19,000, which is unusually large for this season of the year, and with that magnificent corn crop in sight. Corn and prices dropped 10@15 cents ₱ cwt. This, seen in connection with the very unfavorable reports from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, has brought trade to-day almost to a complete stand, and the indications are that prices will go still lower. Philadelphia buys exclusively in the yards, and Baltimore and Philadelphia are the only eastern buyers. Quotable as follows: Prime, $5.90@6.00; fair to good, 5.75@5.85; 5¼ to 5¾ to 80 lbs, 4¾ to 5¼; good 75 to 80 lbs, 4¾ to 5; common do., 4½ to 4¾. The most of the sheep on sale this week lost money for their owners.

Another of the Tricks of Trade—Short Weights.

A Chicago paper says:—A gentleman from Louisiana yesterday told one of our prominent packers that he had bought some of his pork for use on the plantation, and found that it weighed out only 140 @175 lbs to the barrel. The packer replied that he would give $50 for every barrel of such light pork that could be found in any original packages. His subsequent conversation led to the statement that there are men engaged in the business of buying up pork, and selling it again after repacking, which means that they take liberal toll from every barrel, to pay them for the trouble of opening the package and closing it again. We believe that the chief reason our packers had for wishing to reduce the quantity of green meat packed into the pork barrel to 190 lbs, was the desire that the overplus should not form a sufficient temptation to the stealers. But it seems they did not fairly estimate the strength of human cupidity.

Another trick in New Orleans paper has recently called for condign punishment upon the men who sell short-weight pork. And that paper is right, providing it locates the blame in the right place. "A false balance is an abomination" in the eyes of decent men, and it is the duty of every honest trader to help track out the real culprit, whether it be the packer or repacker, whether the rogue be in Illinois or Louisiana, or some intermediate place. He ought to be tracked, and then "Give the devil his due."

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, May 28.—There is a better inquiry for this staple, and we notice a better attendance of manufacturers as they have allowed their stocks to run down, and the season has given more life and tone to the trade. Texas and California descriptions are arriving more freely, and the arrivals are of an improved condition. There is a slight accumulation and prices somewhat favor the buyer. Foreign wools met with a fair inquiry at unchanged values. Fleeces have moved more freely during the last at about steady prices. Pulled are in fair demand at a shade easier rates. At the auction sales which take place to-day at Hall's Store, Brooklyn, the offerings consist: Australian Wool, per Europa, about 1,300 bales, sold by order of Messrs. A. J. Cameron & Co., through Edward H. D'raper & Co., auctioneers. The sales embrace 850 bales Cape in bond for Canada, 1st, gold; 15,000 lbs Oregon on private terms; 20 bales Texas, 1st, at 46@c; 2,500 lbs Spring California on private terms; 10,000 lbs Extra Pulled on private terms; 5,000 lbs Spring California on private terms; 10,000 lbs Fine @@48c; 2,000 lbs Fleeces on private terms; 125 bags Super on private terms; 15 bags Lambs' on private terms; 4,000 lbs Texas, 30c; 1,000 lbs Pulled, on private terms; 25,000 lbs Lambs' California on private terms; 1,000 lbs X and Above Fleeces, Ohio, on private terms; 2,500 lbs Fall California on private terms; 100 bags Super Pulled on private terms.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, May 28.—This market is almost entirely bare of offerings of prime timothy, and there being a moderate amount called for, prices were firm. The common grades, however, were easy and quiet. Quotations ranged from $2.35@2.45 for fair, $2.40 for good, and $2.45@2.50 for prime. There were a number of small transactions at the higher prices reported, but these were generally made by dealers, and the market was dull and in an unsettled condition for investors. Clover, however, of all kinds were light, and as holders were asking about former prices, the market was steady and unchanged. Clover sold to a limited extent at $6.50 for prime medium, and a small sale of good flax was made at $1.30. Sales of Hungarian were made at $1.25@1.40 for fair to prime, and about $1.40@1.45. Millet sold at $1.45@1.52½ for prime to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and prices are advanced; No 2 spot; seller June; seller July; No 3 rejected 87c. Corn higher; No 2 mixed fresh 45½c spot; 45¾ seller June; 46¾c bid seller July; rejected 61¾@63c. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 spot or seller June; 37c seller July; rejected 33c. Rye: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 spot; 96c seller July; dull and unsettled; No 2 $1.15@1.20 spot; 93c seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand active and prices advanced; $19.55 spot or seller June; $19.85 seller July; $20.10 seller August. Lard dull and lower; 13 spot; $14.25 or seller June; $14.50 seller August. Bulk meats: demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 6¾; short clear 11¾c.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at $1.16.

On call board wheat was unchanged. Corn firmer; 45¾c June; 49¾@50c July. Oats higher; 30c June. Pork steady. Lard nominal.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Flour dull; receipts 8,000 bbls; sales unimportant. Wheat $1.25@1.30 common to good $1.28@1.35; good to choice $1.36 @1.75; white wheat extra $1.78@1.80; extra Ohio $1.45@1.80; St. Louis $1.42@1.65. Corn 1@2c lower; receipts 41,000 bush; sales 67,000 bush; mixed western 74@76c; yellow 75@76c; white 82c. Oats: receipts $1,000 bushels; quiet and firmer; mixed western 72@73½c; white 73@ 76c. Cheese heavy at 12½c. Whisky dull at $1.19. Hay heavy at 85@90c. Coffee firm at 18@18½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8@8½c; prime 8¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firmer; crude 8¾; refined 12½c. Rosin heavy at $1.85@1.95. Turpentine heavy at 32½c. Pork firmer at $20.50 @20.62½. Beef quiet. Cut Meats dull. Middles dull; long clear western 11¾@11¾c; short clear 12c. Lard lower; prime steam 14¼c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Flour dull and weak; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5.50@ 6.00; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $6.00@6.50; high grades $7@8. Wheat dull; red $1.31; amber $1.37@1.43; white $1.40@1.50. Corn slow; yellow and western mixed 80@81c. Oats dull; prime 73@73½c; mixed 69@70c. Provisions steady. Pork $22. Beef firm @16@22. Lard 13@13½c. Whisky: western held at $1.22. Petroleum firmer; refined 12¾c; crude 9¼c. Clover seed nominal. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extra 30c; do firsts 28@29c; western extra 24@28c. Cheese dull and declining; western fine 10¾@11c. Eggs easy; western 15@15½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—Cotton quiet at 15¼c. Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.25 @1.30. Corn dull at 71@76c. Oats dull at 69@ 70c. Rye steady at $1.22@1.25. Barley dull and nominal. Pork unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Butter firm at 24@25c. Cheese demand fair and market firm. Pork firmer; $20.25 cash; $20 seller June—latter sold early. Bulk meats: demand for shoulders 6¾@6¾c; clear rib sides 11¾@11¾c; clear 11¾@11¾c. Bacon in fair demand and market firm; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib 12¾@12¾c; clear 12¾c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1.16.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Hogs lower; shippers $5.50 @57.00 bacon $7.10@7.20; butchers' $7.00@7.35. Flour firm; sales of good to choice spring at $5.50@6.00; choice through Texas steers $5.50; mixed stock $4.25@4.85.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—Hogs dull; common $6.20@6.70; good $7.25@7.80.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Cotton steady at 16 @16¼c; futures closed steadier; sales of 41,600 bales; May 15 27-32@15⅞c; June 15 27-32@15¾c; July 16c; August 16¼@16 29-32c; September 15 13-32@15⅝c; October 15 15-32@15⅞ 17 32c; November 14 29-32@15c; December 14 31-32@15c; January 15 15-32@15⅝c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—Cotton: demand moderate; sales of 3,000 bales; middling 15¾@15¾c; low middling to strict low middling 14¾@15¾c; middling to strict middling 15¾@15¾c; good ordinary to middling fair 15¾@15¾c; receipts 193 bales; exports to continent 1,238; stock 76,785 bales.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Rollers.

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

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WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

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DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.

General Agents for the Celebrated

Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale

HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!

Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

347 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, TEAS,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.

No. 396 PENN STREET.

Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

1,500 bbls choice Brands Flour.
200 bbls Rye Flour.
800 sacks choice Corn Meal, 25 and 50 lb sacks.
200 sacks Graham Flour, (superior article.)
2,000 new empty Flour Barrels.
50 tubs choice Roll Butter.
25 kegs prime (Somerset) Packed Butter.

THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER

EXCHANGE.

SAM'L SHUMAN.....Master
WM. HARRISON.....Clerk

I have in store the largest assortment of choice brands Family and Baker's Flour in this market, and am daily receiving large lots Butter, Eggs and Country Produce, which I offer to the trade at low figures.

JOHN A. FINNEY,

112 SECOND AVENUE.

GEORGE STEWART,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE.

No. 11 Wood and Ohio streets, Allegheny City.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. jan1:tkly

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

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Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,700.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50; clubs of ten, $1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its original matter is

It contains the latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once.

HOME NEWS.

Decoration Day Pic-Nic.

A grand annual pic-nic of the James Blackmore Boat Club will be held at Glenwood Grove, on Monday next, May 31st. The music will be furnished by the Mozart band and figures called by Doc. Holmes. It will doubtless be an enjoyable occasion as all previous pic-nics by this Club have been.

A Verdict of Guilty.

C. H. Armstrong and Fred. Guscetti, who have been on trial at Greensburg for the last few days on a charge of being implicated in the Buena Vista riot last winter, have both been convicted—the jury being out about two hours. It is the intention of the defendant's counsel to take the cases to the Supreme Court. Both Messrs. Armstrong and Guscetti are also indicted on three separate counts for murder, and it is probable their trial on these charges may come off soon. The verdict creates general surprise.

Slight Fires in Allegheny.

About ten o'clock Wednesday night officer Frank Campbell discovered smoke issuing from the attic windows of 114 East street, Allegheny, and on making his way up into the attic, he found a lot of clothing on fire in a closet. With the assistance of the occupants of the house and several others, the fire was extinguished without calling out the department. The damage done will amount to about fifty dollars.

Yesterday morning the roof of Miller's residence near the head of Sandusky street, was set on fire by sparks from the chimney. It was extinguished with difficulty and not until a large hole had been burned in the roof. No alarm was sounded.

Suffering From Mental Aberration.

Yesterday afternoon a woman, who gave her name as Kate Irwin, was arrested near the Union Depot and taken to the Central Station. She seemed to be suffering from mental aberration and, after being locked up, told several stories as to her place of residence. She first said she lived at Oil City and subsequently that she resided on Liberty street in this city. Nothing satisfactory being learned as to where she was from, at the tour o'clock hearing Mayor McCarthy committed her to jail for ten days in order that sufficient time might be given to inquire into the matter. She was removed to the jail last evening.

How They Balloted.

The delegates from Allegheny county to the State Convention voted on the several ballots as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

For Strang—C. L. Magee, Miles Humphreys, James Larimer.

For Widener—Messrs. Gillespie and Rosewell.

For Stewart—R. B. Brown, Thos. Armstrong, H. Comfort, Col. Thos. S. B. Fulton, John A. Forks, Chris. Steele, John M. Neeb, John P. Fleming, C. B. Seely, John Paul, W. W. Tyson.

For Rawle—Mr. Woolsey.

SECOND BALLOT.

For Stewart—Messrs. Gazzam, Coursin and Armstrong.

For Strang—Miles Humphreys.

The remainder of the delegation voted for Rawle on this ballot.

A Revolting Crime.

Charles Burris, a colored resident of Washington, Pa., was arrested by officer Charles Greer, on Monday evening last, charged with the revolting crime of incest. On Tuesday afternoon a hearing was had before Justice Riggle, which resulted in holding the accused for trial at Court. Burris is a very black negro and altogether repulsive in appearance, aged perhaps about fifty years. His daughter Susan, who brings the charge, is a mere child, being only thirteen years of age. Her testimony, given in an innocent, childlike way, bore the stamp of truth in every word. She stated that her mother died five or six years ago, since which time she has been keeping house for her father, that for a long time she has been compelled by him to submit to him. Washington Jefferson and his wife, colored people living adjoining Burris, testified that the daughter was frequently terribly abused by her unnatural parent, but there was but one bed in the house and both occupied it. Burris denies the charge but confessed to occupying the same bed. This he said was done because his daughter was subject to sick spells and that he thought that was the best way to do. The monster cross-questioned the child and endeavored to induce her to substantiate his story, but she persistently refused.

BOY DROWNED.

The Coroner Thinks an Inquest Unnecessary.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, Willie Hunter, a little boy nine years of age, and whose parents live on Thirtieth street, in the Twelfth ward, went into the Allegheny river swimming, in company with an older brother at the foot of Thirtieth street, and after they had been playing in the water for some time he sunk and was drowned before he could be rescued. The alarm was given and search for the body was instituted, but it was not recovered until about four o'clock in the afternoon. The Coroner was notified, but as the brother of the unfortunate lad saw him meet with the accident, an inquest was thought unnecessary, and a burial certificate was accordingly given.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Train Run into on the Connellsville Railroad.

Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, as a freight train on the Connellsville Railroad was nearing Garrett Station, a short distance above Connellsville, the caboose was run into by a locomotive attached to the passenger's car, which was thrown from the track and resulted in probable fatal injuries to John Riddell and Thomas Rutherford. The former was very seriously injured about the head, and the latter was so badly hurt that it was thought he would not survive until this morning. Both men were picked up in an unconscious state, and were still insensible at midnight. Riddell was placed on the through train which arrived at this city at 9:20 P. M. and was brought to the Connellsville depot and from thence was removed to his place of residence, at No. 21 Grant street, where he is lying in a very critical condition. Rutherford was placed on the same train but was left at Connellsville, where his parents reside. He has only been married about two months, and as soon as the intelligence of the accident reached the city his wife and brother-in-law left for his side, at his father's house. As before stated, it is thought he cannot live more than a few hours at farthest.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. Richard Jenkinson.

The many friends of Mr. Richard Jenkinson will be greatly saddened by the intelligence of his death, which come with almost the force of a sudden shock. The painful event occurred on Wednesday evening at the family residence, No. 233 Locust street, Allegheny. He had been sick but a comparatively short time, but that dread disease—Pneumonia—had taken too firm hold upon him to be shaken off, and despite the most assiduous attention from loving friends and skilled physicians, death came and took him.

The deceased was but in the thirty-ninth year of his age,—in the prime of life and in the full vigor and energy of his manhood. He was a man of very energetic spirit and had won his way from humble ranks up to a high place in business circles. He was a member of the well-known firm of R. & W. Jenkinson, tobacconists, and was held in general esteem for his honesty, uprightness and faithfulness in all such business relations. In social life as the deceased exhibited the graces of a hearty, kindly, charitable spirit, that won for him the ardent affection of those who knew him best, and the general esteem of all among whom he associated. His was a noble soul, and he will long be sincerely mourned. The bereaved ones have the tenderest sympathy of a multitude of friends.

The funeral will take place from the family residence next Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.

Macaroons. Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, of superior quality and reasonable prices, for sale by many of the retail grocers

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Brilliant Pageant Yesterday.

Review and Parade in the Morning—Sir Knights in Plumed Array—The Line of March Crowded with Thousands of Spectators—Public Installation at Library Hall—The Grand Officers Inducted into Office—Pomp and Splendor of the Imposing Ceremony—Speech of the Grand Commander.

The grand parade of the Knights Templar yesterday forenoon, concerning which the public were on the tip-toe of expectation for almost a week previous, was one of the prettiest and most brilliant street displays that has distinguished Pittsburgh for many months. As the tastefully accoutred Knights marched along the thoroughfares of our dusky city, brightened with thousands of banners and rich with the green pine and laurel, they must have carried the imagination of the spectator centuries into the past, long before the Western world was discovered, to the chivalrous age of Knighthood when the Lion-hearted King of England and other kindred spirits led the Crusaders to Palestine to beat back the Infidels and recover possession of the Holy Sepulchre. Knights Templar claim that the origin of their order is contemporaneous with the building of Solomon's Temple. Be that as it may, it is an institution for which all of the members entertain a pardonable pride, and as it is founded upon the Christian religion, and inculcates the broadest principles of patriotism, virtue and morality, it deserves well of the people of every city in which its annual conclaves may hereafter be held.

THE PARADE.

Ten o'clock was the hour fixed for the parade to move off over the prescribed route, and thousands were waiting and watching for its appearance, but owing to the little hitches which almost inevitably occur, and all which go to make up a big hitch, it was half an hour later when the procession took up the line of march from the corner of Smithfield and Water streets. It moved in the following order:

Escort of eight policemen, taking "open order;" Chief Marshal, Chas. W. Bachelor, G., and assistant, Sirs George Needl, W. N. Riddle, James K. Brown, J. S. Ward, D. P. Estep and W. B. Huselton.

M. E. G. M. of U. S., Jas. H. Hopkins, in carriage with Sir Knight E. T. Schultz, of Baltimore.

Full Great Western Band.

Tancred Commandery, No. 48, of Allegheny, 75 men, marching fourteen abreast.

Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, 40 men.

Union Corner Band, Pittsburgh.

No. 1—Pittsburgh Commandery, Joseph Lytle, E. C. 125 Knights.

Wheeling Commandery, thirty-five Knights.

No. 3—Jacques de Molay, of Washington, Pa. H. D. Enoch, E. C., and forty Sir Knights.

No. 8—St. John's Carlisle. B. K. Spangler, E. C. (Represented.)

No. 9—De Molay, Reading, H. R. Boyer, E. C. (Represented.)

No. 11—Pilgrim, of Harrisburg, Isaac D. Lutz, E. C. (Represented.)

No. 13—Lancaster, of Lancaster, B. F. Shenenberger, E. C. (Represented.)

No. 18—Kedron, of Greensburg, Joseph J. Johnston, E. C. (Represented.)

No. 25—Northwestern, of Meadville, Frank H. Foster, E. C.; John Dick, G.; Phineas B. Carpenter, C. G. 100 Knights.

No. 30—Mt. Olivet, Erie, W. G. Price E. C. (Represented.)

No. 32—Hutchinson, of Norristown, M. Rennysen E. C. (Represented).

Allegheny Commandery No. 35, under the command of Lee S. Smith, Marshal; J. L. Gaches, Assistant Marshal.

Sentinel, William Hay; Captain of Guard, Geo. C. Johnstone. Staley's Band, 28 pieces.

Eminent Commander—J. H. Elton.

Captain General, L. W. Smith; Generalissimo, John H. Hamilton.

Prelate—Nathan Graham.

Recorder, W. Dwight Bell; Treasurer, Alfred Slack; Junior Warden, Abram Gross; Senior Warden, J. Harry Hornbrook.

Past Commanders—Thomas Palmer, J. E. Stevenson, H. L. Anderson, W. H. Slack, L. Stuckrath.

European Crusaders (in citizen's dress)—E. M. Jenkins, W. W. Shera, Morsell, Michael Rielly, James A. Sholes, J. H. Knapp, Richard H. Taylor, John Heath, Dr. Acomb, Jas. J. Hutchinson.

Standard Bearers.

Thos. M. Tatum. Peter Keil, Jr.
Sword Bearer, Warder,
Wm. Longdon. Jas. F. McIntosh.

And one hundred and twenty-five Knights.

Steubenville Commandery Sir Knight Bilnn, E. C., forty Sir Knights, preceded by a fine band

No. 36—Mears, of Philadelphia, W. H. Hock, E. C., W. E. Hamilton, G., and David Sutter, C. G.

No. 38—Rose Croix, of Titusville, John J. Carter, E. C. 35 Sir Knights.

No. 42—Reading, of Reading, Mahlon F. Wolf, E. C. (Represented.)

Callow Band.

No. 43—Talbot, of Oil City, Thomas R. Carroll, E. C. 35 Sir Knights.

D. Fisher, C. S., and sixty-five Knights.

No. 44—Franklin, of Franklin, Henry A. Miller, E. C.

Long line of carriages, containing Knights

Besides the regular Commanderies above there were small delegations present from St. Omer Commandery, No. 7, of Brownsville, Hermit, No. 24, Lebanon; Hutchinson, No. 32, Norristown; Reading, No. 42, Reading; and Uniontown, No. 43, Uniontown.

COMMENTS.

Eight brass bands furnished the music for the parade, which was an eminent success, and evoked frequent applause along the line of march. Among the most notable organizations in the procession were the Northwestern and Allegheny Commanderies, which marched in the form of a double cross, the Mary Commandery, which came down Fifth avenue, and formed into the form of postoffice, marching in the form of a triangle, the base forming the rear, when at the word of command they fell into three columns and then again deployed into lines, reaching across the avenue, their evolutions eliciting applause from the spectators. The Meadville Band, with their scarlet jackets and white pantaloons, elicited admiration for their fine personal appearance, so bright and fresh looking in this city of sad and sombre hues, as well as receiving merited applause for their excellent playing. The band leading the Franklin Commandery was also noticeable for its soldierly appearance and soul-stirring strains of harmony. As a matter of course, there were other detachments, including our own home organizations, worthy of commendable notice, but to speak of each, even briefly, would require more space than can be spared this morning. Mary Commandery, of Philadelphia, and its beautiful banner, elicited many expressions of admiration.

THE REVIEW.

The procession moved across the Suspension bridge to Federal street; thence to Ohio street; along Ohio to Cedar avenue; up Cedar avenue to North avenue, on which the review took place. After halting it was discovered that the line extended from Federal street to Cedar avenue. Forming in two ranks, the Grand Commandery and its officers, accompanied by a number of Knights of high degree in State and National Commanderies, passed between them on foot, receiving salutations from each Commandery and band as they went by. The inspection being over, the march was resumed, and, returning to Pittsburgh, the parade was dismissed, in order that the participants might procure dinner before attending the installation services at Library Hall in the afternoon.

Installation of Officers.

What an immense crowd had assembled in Library Hall by three o'clock, P. M.! Hundreds were obliged to leave because they could not obtain admittance. The gallery was thrown open to the public, and not only was every seat occupied, but all of the standing room was eagerly monopolized and held at a premium. Uncomfortable as the heat certainly must have made it, the parquette was covered with a floor, as during the Centennial Tea Parties, and the seats upon it, as well as those in the parquette circle, were reserved exclusively for occupancy by the Sir Knights, though finally the pressure from the outside became so great that many ladies gained admittance, and once inside it would have been an almost useless task to attempt to put them out. The hall was not set off with gaudy decorations at all, the ornamentation being neat and pretty. Around the balcony in the panels of the various Commanderies represented, bearing their name and number, were ranged, and mingled with them were many small flags. Below them were graceful festoons of laurel. The stage was open to the wall in the rear, so that plenty of room would be afforded for the installation exercises. Placed in front of each of the private boxes were several rustic stands filled with flowers of various hues, great leaved plants of dark, rich green, and trailing vines which swept the floor. The effect was charming, and the beauty of the picture was heightened by the white plumes, satin sashes, black hats and flashing swords of the Sir Knights, and the diversity of colors which distinguished the feminine part of the audience in the gallery. Some of the spectators publicly manifested their lack of knowledge of the commonest rules of etiquette, and displayed their want of good breeding by the clapping of hands and feet which they kept up because of a slight and necessary delay. These boors acted as though they had come to see a show, for which privilege they had paid an admittance fee. It would have been much more appropriate and creditable had they conducted themselves as guests invited to witness a solemn and impressive ceremony. However it is gratifying to know that but a limited number of the audience were guilty of this impropriety.

THE GRAND COMMANDER INSTALLED.

The installation exercises were opened with a voluntary by the choir of Christ Church, commencing,

"Love's redeeming work is done."

The first officer installed was the Grand Commander, R. E. Sir Charles H. Kingston, of Philadelphia, and the ceremony, which was profoundly impressive, was conducted by Hon. James H. Hopkins. Most Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the United States. The Grand Marshal, Sir E. Edward Masson, of Philadelphia, at the head of an escort of Sir Knights, passed into an adjoining room, and receiving the Grand Commander, escorted him into the presence of the installing officer, who occupied a position in the rear of a stand containing an open Bible, upon which crossed swords were laid. Upon the floor around the stand were a number of cushions, each of which also bore crossed swords. The Grand Marshal presented the officer elect in the following words:

"Most Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the United States, I have the honor to present to you Sir Charles H. Kingston who has been elected to the office of Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania. I find him well skilled in our sublime mysteries, and observant of the noble precepts of our fore-fathers, and have therefore no doubt but he will discharge the important duties of his office with fidelity."

The installing officer then spoke as follows:

"Sir Charles H. Kingston: having been elected to the important and honorable station of Grand Commander of this Commandery, it is with unfeigned pleasure that I enter upon the discharge of the pleasing duty of installing you into your office. As the head of an institution founded upon the Christian religion and the practice of the Christian virtues, you will sensibly realize the great responsibility of the new relation in which you now stand to your brethren; and, I am fully persuaded, will so conduct the important interests about to be committed to your hands as to reflect honor upon yourself and credit upon your Commandery. It now, Sir Knight, becomes my duty to propose certain questions to you, relative to your office, to which I must request unequivocal answers. Do you solemnly promise, upon the honor of a Knight Templar, that you will redouble your endeavors to correct the vices, purify the morals, and promote the happiness of those of your brethren who have attained this magnanimous Order? That you will never suffer your Commandery to open or hold a lodge there, to present nine regular Knights of the Order. That you will not confer the Orders of Knighthood upon any one who has not shown a charitable or humane disposition, or who has not made a considerable proficiency in the foregoing degrees. That you will promote the general good of our Order, and on all proper occasions be ready to give and receive instructions, and participate in visiting the General and State Grand Officers. That to the utmost of your power you will preserve the solemnities of our ceremonies, and behave in open Commandery with the most profound reverence and respect, as an example to your brethren. That you will not acknowledge or have intercourse with any Commandery that does not work under a constitutional warrant or dispensation. That you will not allow any visitor into your Commandery who has not been knighted into a Commandery legally instituted, without his first being formally healed. That you will pay due respect and obedience to the lawful commands of the several Grand Officers, particularly relating to the several lectures and charges, and will resign the chair to them severally, when they may visit your Commandery. That you will support and observe the constitution of the Grand Encampment, and the general regulations of the Grand Commandery, under whose authority you act. That you will bind your successor in office to the observance of the same rules to which you now assent? Do you promise to all these things? And do you promise to observe and practice them faithfully?"

THE VOW.

The Grand Commander gave an affirmative response to all these questions, and then, kneeling, with his right hand on the Bible, and his right on his breast, he took the following vow, repeating it after the installing officer:

"I, Charles H. Kingston, do solemnly promise, upon the honor of a Knight Templar, that I will, to the best of my knowledge and ability, faithfully discharge the various duties incumbent upon the office to which I have been elected, that I will support and maintain the by-laws of this Commandery, and the laws and constitution of the Grand Commandery, under whose immediate authority I act; also the constitution and edicts of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America."

At the conclusion of the vow all the Sir Knights kneeled, in compliance with an order, "To your devotions, Sir Knights," from the installing officer, and the Grand Prelate made a brief but very earnest prayer, asking of John H. Hamilton, the retiring Knight, and the conferring of strength and firmness to make him a true and faithful servant. A chant by the choir ended this solemn part of the ceremony.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND COMMANDER.

The installing officer then invested the Grand Commander, making the following charge:

"Sir Charles H. Kingston: You will now permit me to invest you with this badge of your office. It is a Cross, surrounded by rays of light. It is an appropriate and beautiful emblem of the sublime principles of this magnanimous and Christian Order of Knighthood. The Cross will remind you of Him who offered up his life as a propitiation for the sins of the world, and the refulgent rays that emanate from it of those divine teachings and sublime precepts which He has left to guide and direct us in the paths of truth and holiness. I present you the charter of your Commandery. You will receive it as a sacred deposit and never permit it to be used for any other purpose than those expressed in it, and safely transmit it to your successor in office. I also commit to your hands the Holy Bible, the great light in every degree of Masonry, together with the cross swords. The sublime principles inculcated in this sacred volume create in us a belief in the existence of the eternal Jehovah, the only true and living God, the creator and judge of all things in heaven and earth; they also confirm in us a belief in the dispensations of His providence. This belief strengthens our Faith and enables us to ascend the first step of the Masonic ladder. This Faith naturally produces in us a Hope of partaking in the promises expressed in this immutable gift of God to man, which Hope enables us to ascend the second step. But the third and last being Charity, comprehends the former, and will continue to exert its influence when Faith shall be lost in sight and Hope in complete enjoyment. The cross swords resting upon the Holy Bible are to remind us that we should be 'strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might,' that we should 'put on the whole armor of God,' to be able to wrestle successfully against principalities and powers and spiritual wickedness in high places. I also present to you the constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, and the rules and regulations of the Grand Commandery of this Commonwealth. You will frequently consult them yourself and cause them to be read for the information of your Commandery, that on being informed of their duty, may have no reasonable excuse to offer for neglect of it. And now, Sir Charles H. Kingston, permit me to induct you into the chair of your Commandery, and, in behalf of the Sir Knights here assembled, to offer you my most sincere congratulations on your accession to the honorable station you now fill. It will henceforth be your special duty to preserve inviolate the order, to dispense justice, reward merit, encourage truth, and diffuse the sublime principles of universal benevolence. You will distribute alms to poor and weary pilgrims sent from the regions of the holy land, clothe the naked, and bind up the wounds of the afflicted. You will inculcate the duties of charity and hospitality, and govern your Commandery with justice and moderation. And, finally, my brother, may the bright example of the illustrious heroes of former ages, whose matchless valor has shed undying lustre over the name of Knight Templar, encourage and animate you to the faithful performance of every duty."

THE PROCLAMATION.

The Grand Commander was then invested with the insignia of his office and escorted to his chair, and the Grand Marshal presenting his sword and turning to each of the points of the compass, made the following proclamation, which he uttered in a loud, full and impressive tone:

"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! valiant Knights of the Temple. I am directed to proclaim, and do proclaim that Sir Charles H. Kingston has been regularly installed Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, and as such will be respected accordingly. This proclamation is made to the North, to the South, to the West and to the East. All true and courteous Knights will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly."

This proclamation was invested with additional impressiveness by blasts from the seven trumpeters following the utterance of the words North, South, West and East. This concluded the installation of the Grand Commander, and the deep solemnity of the ceremony, which cannot be adequately described, had its sufficient testimony in the profound silence and intense interest of the audience.

THE NEW OFFICER'S SPEECH.

Grand Commander Kingston then came forward and delivered a lengthy address. He commenced by saying: "Having taken upon myself the duties and responsibilities of this exalted station, I am becoming in the presence to express the sense I entertain of the approbation and confidence of the members of the Grand Commandery, to whom I owe this mark of their esteem. There is a sentiment of satisfaction and of gratitude which is produced by the willing and voluntary testimony of conpeers, to the efforts made by those who are entrusted with representative or administrative trusts, which greatly facilitates their performance. It is this sentiment and the social moral principles which it creates, that binds the recipient of such testimony to the highest integrity of purpose and action. It strengthens the will, purifies the motives and gives power to the administration, and fortifies the polity of the chief authority in all the relations of enlightened society. It sets doors more than this. Remembering that it was the confidence and approbation of those by whom this trust I now hold was imposed, the recipient never should, if he ever does, cease to be guided by the dictates of virtue, truth and honor. Cultivating the highest moral precepts, closely studying the principles of the purest integrity, seeking light and knowledge, that both may be better imparted to those who seek them, he who assumes the responsibility of this station is surrounded by the most exacting of all demands on his fidelity, faith and fortitude. He has to charge himself with the task of preserving unsullied the official title with which he has been dignified, maintaining unimpaired the high position in which he has been installed. The duties and dignities with which he has been intrusted are in his hands to be secure against reproach. The usages, customs and landmarks, the forms, ceremonies and ritual under his administration are to be guarded, as by the sword of the cherubim, against innovation. Stern and inexorable are the duties I have undertaken to discharge for the benefit, not of myself, but for the present and eternal welfare of those who have honored me with their confidence and approbation, and for the perpetuity of our glorious and magnanimous order—that coming times and future generations may, like us, partake of the unadulterated blessings and bounties we enjoy in this our esoteric communion and fellowship."

After dwelling somewhat further upon the responsibility of the office, and expressing a hope that he might find wisdom and strength from the source of all good, the speaker next turned his thoughts to giving a few admonitions to the Knights, by saying: "Sir Knights, admission into the Order of Knighthood demands from each who asks it, the full, free voluntary confession of all those pre-eminent and essential requirements which constitute the foundation of the Order. These are the primal formation of individual character, for without their possession as elementary principles in our individual life, the tests and trials which initiation invites, will certainly discover the unfitness of the candidate. If then we profess these high virtues in the limited degree which our frail humanity permits, on entering the portals that usher us into Knighthood, how important is it for each of us to use all our opportunities to increase and perfect them while we are associated under the glorious banner which represents all we profess. This duty is a paramount obligation on us all. We are both accountable and responsible for the lessons taught us by the ceremonies which contain the eternal truths they portray. It is noble or vain show, it is no pastime or pleasure, it is not to appear before men to be what we are not, but only profess to be, that constitutes the attraction, or the object that unites us as Sir Knights. We hold the faith, the virtues, the courage, the high renown, the noble attributes of those who originated our order. We hold them in our possession. They have been accepted by us as talismanic tokens of our integrity of purpose, our open profession of devotion to the holy impulses which braved danger and death under the Cross for the rescue of the Sepulchre of Christ from profane and heathen hand of the ungodly, the scoffer and the infidel. Let us never forget that this is a Christian Knighthood for it is by the hopes and faith and all teachings of the Cross that we are known by men. Let us ever remember that this Cross is the beacon that lights us over the span which unites these now with the eternal." Sir Knight Kingston next spoke of "obedience" as embracing nearly every lesson that Sir Knights were required to learn to be perfect, and urged that they first learn to obey in the letter and spirit, and then they could wear their Knighthood worthily. Knighthood was also, the speaker urged, not to be worn as an outward show, but as a high profession. Therefore, it should be evidenced not so much in outward insignia, but in acts of charity, in helping the weak, in succoring the suffering, and in doing all things that would lead to the betterment of their fellow men.

The Grand Commander then spoke of the importance of attending to every duty—of being present at all Commandery meetings, and of using every effort to advance the best interests of the order. In conclusion he said: "It is not wise, Sir Knights, that our time should be wholly devoted to the cares of business and the labors of the order. Refreshments for both our physical and mental natures are required and important. I do not wish, however, to inculcate the principle that mere pleasure is to be by whatever means introduced, should occupy our time to the neglect of the sterner relations of life. But that relaxation, if prudently enjoyed, is an agency for our benefit, is certain. I now suggest that we give to this end will direct your thoughts to a more suitable enjoyment, let me urge on you the "Receptions" of the order during proper times and under well-considered regulations. On these pleasant festive and innocuous assemblages, bring your wives, daughters, sisters and "sweet-hearts." With them enjoy rational amusements. This communion will take from the revelry all objections. Then he who seeks to win the affections of the idol of his heart, can woo amid scenes which elevate the character and dignify manhood. The pinions, the banner, the beauseant representing virtues, symbols which are made memorable in their sublime task, their virtues, their courage, their fortitude, faith and heroism will put into the heart a truer idea of the protection of female purity, than the mistaken notions of the days of the young heart. Then amid scenes so heroic and glorious impressions may be made on maid and wife and sister which will teach the highest obligations of life. It may not be improbable that the memories and the recitals of the deeds of chivalry will call forth the expressive wish, "If I had a friend I loved true, I should like to teach him how to tell my story, and that would woo her." Such pastime, such enjoyment, such pleasure, neither our brethren nor the ladies would hesitate to approve.

"Sir Knights, I adjure you by your vows to be steadfast, immovable, always abiding in the truth, of which you are the defenders, the voluntary custodians. By faith, may you be strong; by patience, persevering onward and upward; by hope, invigorated for the most sublime efforts, keeping always before you as the crown and glory of your pilgrimage, the nearer approach to that Holy Cross on which all depend for happiness during eternal life. Finally, may you be down at the end, in the effulgence of its light, by this sign we conquer both death and the grave.

THE CONCLUSION.

At the conclusion of the Grand Commander's remarks the choir chanted,

"Glorious Apollo, celebrating Event."

The Grand Marshal next collectively presented the remaining Grand Officers, with the same ceremony observed in the presentation of the Grand Commander, and they were installed by Sir Knight E. T. Schultz, Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of the United States. These officers are as follows: Deputy Grand Commander—Alex. Kaufman; Grand Generalissimo, E. Sir Wm. M. Egle; Grand Captain General, E. Sir Samuel B. Dick; Grand Senior Warden, E. Sir John P. S. Gobin; Grand Junior Warden, E. Sir D. W. Bell; Grand Treasurer, E. Sir M. Richard Muckle; Grand Recorder, E. Sir Charles E. Meyer; Grand Prelate, E. Sir Daniel Washburne, D. D.; Grand Standard Bearer, E. Sir James Longdon; Grand Warden, E. Sir George W. Kendrick. Kneeling on the cushions in front of the stand these officers took the oath of office already given to one at a time the installing officer delivered the appropriate charge. When through the Grand Marshal again made proclamation, the choir chanted the *Te Deum*, and the installation ceremonies were at an end. Before dismissing the audience the Grand Commander rose and thanked them for the excellent order they had preserved, and to the Christ church choir for their fine music.

The Grand Commandery held a business meeting after the installation, finished all the business before it and adjourned to meet again next May in Philadelphia. Many of the Knights left for their homes on the early trains last evening, and did not remain for the reception and banquet last night at Library Hall.

THE RIVER FIRE.

Report of the Losses and Insurance.

The proper authorities were busily engaged yesterday in investigating the cause of the steamboat fire at the Monongahela wharf, which took place yesterday morning. It is thought to have been of incendiary origin, as those on board said it originated among the freight near the kitchen. The watchman stated that the fires in the cook house had been extinguished at six o'clock, and on this account he claimed that some one was instrumental in starting the blaze which did its destructive work.

The "Mollie Ebert" was valued at $18,000 upon which there was an insurance of $10,000 in Cincinnati companies. The loss on her freight will reach about $15,000, all told. The boat was almost entirely destroyed, but her machinery and hull will be worth something.

The hay barge in tow of the Mollie Ebert was owned by Briggs & Kerr, and valued at $2,500; no insurance, nearly new and in first-class condition. Loss nearly total.

The side-wheel steamer Juniata—capt. G. L. Brennan—was owned by Brennan, Gordon & Lloyd. She laid next above the hay flat. Valued at $25,000. No insurance. Loss nearly total.

Two model barges, the "John Wilhelm, Jr.," and "I. R. Whitaker,"—was owned by Marshall McDonald and John F. Dravo Insurance value $8,000 each. Original cost about $8,000. Insured in the Eureka of Cincinnati for $2,000 each. Damages $2,500 or $3,000 each.

The stern wheel steamer "Exchange" was damaged to the extent of $200 or $300 —in wheel and stern—owned by J. L. Rhodes and others.

The following is the insurance on the cargo of the "Mollie Ebert." The Western Insurance Company, $1,400 for freight belonging to Birmingham, Watson & Co., and glassware shipped by Messrs. Thomas Wightman & Co. to the value of $888. For Standard Trust Company, $750, now in a damaged condition. For Zug & Co., $300. Cunningham, Ihmsen & Co., $17. Lindsay & McCutcheon, $3,022. The Peoples Insurance Co., has $200 on freight by Bradley & Son. The M. & M. Ins. Co. has underwriting for J. Painter & Sons, on 3,000 bundles of cotton ties, about ninety tons, valued at $8,000. Supposed not be damaged much. The Boatman's Insurance Company has written for Phillips & Co.'s $453; for Gallinger & Co.'s $215; for Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.'s $1,459; and W. B. Scaife & Son's $226. Total $2,343.

In 30 Minutes,

from the Court house, you can reach J. R. & A. Murdoch's Oakland greenhouses (14 of them), where you will find *everything* in the way of Bedding plants, Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums &c., &c., to choose from. Cars leave every 7 minutes, or call at their Seed store, 112 Smithfield street, opposite the postoffice, and get a catalogue and make your selections from it. MWF

Mass. Institute of Technology.

See notice in another column.

Embroideries

and sun umbrellas very cheap.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

Get a Cool Hat

from Messrs. Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Dunlap's Beaver Hat

is the fashionable Fifth avenue hat for the season. Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street, special agents.

Get a Cool Hat

from Messrs. Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Flowers, Lawn Vases and Rustic Work

If you wish to beautify your garden call at E. H. Bochmann's, 132 Smithfield street, for roses, hardy, monthly, moss and climbers.

Bedding plants of all descriptions, ornamental vines and creepers.

Lawn vases and rustic work with plants to fill them handsomely.

Do not forget the place, E. H. Bochmann's, 132 Smithfield street.

Dunlap's Beaver Hat

is the fashionable Fifth avenue hat for the season. Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Idlewood Cottages.

This charming rural retreat, only six miles from the city, will open for the season on June 1st. Parties desiring to engage rooms on cottages will apply at 102 Wood street, or at Idlewood.

W. S. JACKSON,
Proprietor.

Dunlap's Beaver Hat

is the fashionable Fifth avenue hat for the season. Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street, special agents.

Lace Points

and Sacques at great bargains.

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Get a Cool Hat

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Fine Goods a Specialty

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Beautiful Straw Hats

in new styles and colors at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Plaid Stripe

and iron frame grenadines at 20c. to $3.00. Cash House, J. B. HEARD & Co.

Beautiful Straw Hats

in new styles and colors at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

New Ordinances Introduced and Passed—Councils to Take Part in Decoration Day Services—General Routine Matters.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock by President Patterson, the following members being present: Messrs. Cochran, Callery, Day, Heagy, Huckenstein, Hax, Knox, Kreiling, McRoberts, McKelvy, Ober, Smith, Voegtly and President Patterson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. CALLERY offered a remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Church avenue. Laid over for the time.

Mr. HEAGY, petition for gas lamp on Joint alley. Referred.

Also, petition for sewer on Pennsylvania avenue. Referred.

Mr. KREILING, petition for water main on West End avenue. Referred.

Mr. VOEGTLY presented the report of the Street Committee. They reported adverse to grading and paving of Fremont alley, and also adverse to construction of sewer on O'Hara street. They also submitted several ordinances. Report received and the ordinances referred back to be printed.

The following printed ordinances accompanied the report:

Ordinance for a lateral sewer on Church avenue.

Mr. CALLERY called up the remonstnace against the ordinance, which had been laid over a short time before, and on motion of Mr. HUCKESTEIN the ordinance and remonstrance were both referred to the Street Committee.

Ordinance for the grading and paving of Stockton avenue, from Sherman to Marion avenues. Read twice and laid over.

Ordinance for the grading of Downing street, from Lowrie to Hamilton streets. Lost.

Ordinance relieving the property holders on Fairmount or Henderson street, between Federal and Sandusky streets, from the cost of constructing a sidewalk on Federal street, and providing for the payment of the cost of the same. Read twice and laid over.

Mr. COCHRAN, chairman of the Survey Committee, presented the report of that committee. They reported in relation to the resolution referred to them to inquire as to the truth of the report that some of the members of the City Engineer's corps had been employed on other than city work, and recommended no truth in the report. Report received.

The printed ordinance for the opening of Frazier street, from Western avenue to Rebecca street, accompanied the report. Passed.

Mr. HAX called up the ordinance for the opening of Monroe street from Spring Garden avenue and Centre street to River avenue, and appointing Joseph H. Elton, Albert Schwartz and James A. Sholes, viewers, to appraise the damages and assess benefits.

The ordinance passed the first and second readings, and on motion it was placed upon its final passage, when eleven members voted in favor of it and Mr. Roberts voted against it, and Mr. Huckestein was out of the room; as the law requires at least 12 votes in favor of it, the chairman declared the ordinance lost.

Mr. VOEGTLY stated that this was an important matter and he did not want the ordinance killed in this way, and he would therefore ask that the vote be reconsidered. At this point Mr. Huckestine entered the chamber, he having been attending a meeting of the conference committee. His name being called on the question he voted in favor of it, and as that made a